The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 390. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, for a short Series of Italian Operas, upon an unprecedented scale, combining the two Companies of her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, forming an *ensemble* of the most eminent artistes in Europe. The series will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
Madame Grisi, Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Vaneri, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Madame Dill'Anese, Madame Rita, and Madame Titiens, &c., &c.
Signor Mario, Signor Volpini, Signor Graziani, Signor Gassier, Signor Fallar, Signor Castelli, Signor Kini, Signor Chierici, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.
Suggeritore, Signor Operti.
The Repertoire will include several novelties.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianeri, Leader—Mr. Levy.
Further particulars will be duly announced.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last appearance but two of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Tenth appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 2,
The performances will commence with a new Drama, entitled
A FRIEND IN NEED.
Charles Hastings - Mr. G. Vincent.
Squire Wannop - Mr. Charles Young.
Ada Bedford - Miss Emily Wyndham.
After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burrand, Esq., entitled
DIDO.
Dido - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - Mrs. H. Webb.
A New Grand Necromantic Ballet D'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
FRIDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1860.
For the Benefit of
MISS WYNDHAM,
AND
HER LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE.
A New Burlesque,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia .. .. Mr. Charles Young.
Johnniko .. .. Miss Wyndham.
A New Drama, in Two Acts,
A FRIEND IN NEED.
Squire Wannop .. .. Mr. Charles Young.
Ada Bedford .. .. Miss Wyndham.
And other Entertainments.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. R. Fraser.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, August 2nd, and during the week, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Sports at the Lake—Race in Wash Tubs, Walking the Greasy Pole, and the Blindfold Race with Wheelbarrows.
Mr. Huline will appear in his astonishing Performances on an Inclined Barrel, which he will propel down a steep incline, solely with the action of his feet, together with other extraordinary feats of dexterity and adhesion.
Re-engagement of the Popular Marionettes.
Immense success of Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, in selections from his amusing Entertainment entitled "Begone, Dull Care."
A new Terpsichorean Divertissement, in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear, assisted by Mdlles. Latto, and a Corps de Ballet, concluding each evening with a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Engagement of the Celebrated
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY,
Who will appear on THURSDAY next.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra.
Gates Open at 7 o'clock.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY next, August 6th, 1860. To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—100 Yards Flat Race, 300 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race; High Leaping, Vaulting with the Hands, Sack Race, distance 100 Yards; Two Races for Lads under 16 and 12 years of age, respectively, to conclude with a half mile Race, open to all the large marts of Dublin, exclusively. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee. All entries close on Friday next.
Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.
Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
A Band will attend. N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.
Monsieur SATTELLE begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that, at the earnest request of many of the citizens of Dublin, he has determined to take the Rotundo Gardens, or some other suitable place, for the purpose of having a grand display, OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD, of the following Feats:—FENCING, SINGLESTICK, VAULTING, JUMPING, RUNNING, and a variety of Gymnastic Exercises, which will be more fully explained in future advertisements. To the first and second in each case a Silver Medal will be awarded.
Gentlemen wishing to enter will oblige by intimating their intention to Mons. Sattelle, Gymnasium, 12, Peter-street.
No objection will be offered to any of the present Champions competing, as the object is to give good men, who have not had any opportunity of displaying their abilities, a fair chance of doing so, and nothing would please such parties better than having a Champion to contend with.
Further particulars in a few days.

MADAME ERNESTINA announces that (under the distinguished Patronage and by Special Command) she will have the honour of Reading before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 3rd, in the ROTUNDO, at 3 p.m.
Tickets 2s. 6d.; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s. To be had of Messrs. Moses and Bussell, Westmoreland-street.
Carriages may be ordered for 4-30 p.m.
Madame Ernestina also announces her Farewell Evening Reading for Monday next, at 8 p.m.
Tickets 2s. 6d. and 1s. To be had as above.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost between Merrion-avenue and the Blackrock Railway Station, a GOLD BRACELET, set with emeralds. Any person bringing the same to the Railway Stationmaster at Blackrock will receive the above reward.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE NOW COMMENCED.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Memorials of Thomas Hood—A Summer Ramble in the Himalaya—Krapf's Travels in Eastern Africa—Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings—Delepierre's Flemish Literature—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels Round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CHEGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
August 1st, 1860.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.
At the ANNUAL MEETING of the GENERAL COUNCIL, held according to Act of Parliament, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st AUGUST, 1860—the Governor, Dr. MADDEN, jun., in the chair—the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
GOVERNOR:
Christopher Shaw, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR:
Charles Holmes, Esq., M.D.
COURT OF EXAMINERS:
Dr. Betty, Dr. Boland, T. Collins, Esq. M.R.C.S.E., Dr. Leet, Dr. Madden, Dr. Madden, jun., Dr. M'Munn, Dr. Mulock, Dr. Nolan, J. O'Flaherty, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., Dr. Owens, Dr. Shea, Dr. Wyse.
(By order) CHARLES HENRY LEET, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Advice—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.
A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:
Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning | Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 " | Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon. | Athenry " 3-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon
And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

From Dublin		1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
Mullingar, and Back		8 0	6 0	3 6
Moate,	do			
Athlone,	do			
Longford	do	10 0	8 0	5 0
Cavan,	do			
Ballywillan	do			
Roscommon,	do	13 6	10 6	6 0
Ballinasloe,	do	12 6	10 6	6 0
Athenry,	do	15 6	12 6	6 0
Galway,	do			
From Maynooth, or Enfield				
Galway, and Back		14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan				
Galway, and Back		14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar				
Galway, and Back		10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon				
Galway and Back		9 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate				
Galway and Back		7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe				
Galway and Back		5 6	4 0	3 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.
First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 25th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:
Captain ARMIT, Captain JONES, J.P., Captain RATHBORNE, JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P., JAMES H. MOORE, Esq., WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq., HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P., JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P., GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P., JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq., JAMES MALLEY, Esq., WM. RICHARDSON, Esq., EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq., F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq., JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq., HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq., JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq., ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq., JAMES J. MOORE, Esq., ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARY
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.
The Lady who makes this Appeal is the Widow of a Physician, she has been left in completely destitute circumstances, in consequence of the death of her husband, who was cut off in the prime of life, leaving no provision for his family. She is now obliged to make this appeal, trusting that she may meet with sympathy, to enable her to establish a home for herself and two children, or till she can obtain a situation to enable her to provide for them; her case is a very urgent one being now reduced to almost actual want. The truth of this statement can be ascertained from the following gentlemen, who kindly consented to receive any donations sent to them:—Rev. J. J. Frew, 47, Harrington-street; Rev. Alexander Leeper, Kildare-street; Doctor Evans, 38, Richmond-street; Doctor Power, Harcourt-street; Doctor W. Wharton, York-street.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of RODEN, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital, July, 1860.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Per Mr. Thomas Martin :—	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin	10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq	3	0	0
Henry Cruise, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Glinn	1	0	0
Hon John Massy	1	0	0
Mr Jonathan ..., Esq	1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1	0	0
Miss Murray	1	0	0
Miss Walsh	1	0	0
Mr Burke	1	0	0
Mr Wade	1	0	0
R J Parsons, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Trench	0	10	0
Miss E and Miss H Trench	0	15	0
Mrs Duffy	0	10	0
Mrs Kirwan	0	10	0
A Gentleman from Harcourt terrace	0	10	10
Rev Mr Mulhall	0	10	0
F G Bashford, Esq	0	10	0
Messrs Boyd and Goodwin	0	10	0
Brett Smith, Esq	0	5	0
C Smith, Esq	0	5	0
Mrs Broderick	0	5	0
Mrs Williams	0	5	0
Mr Marchant	0	5	0
Miss Levey	0	5	0
Mr M'Mullen	0	5	0
Mrs Lynch	0	5	0
Mr Ford	0	5	0
Mrs Lawson	0	5	0
Mr Hughes	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	1	7	6
Mrs Kelly	0	10	0
Mrs Weldon Molony	0	10	0
Mrs Percy	0	10	0
Doctor Furlong	0	5	0
Per Mr. T. H. Carroll :—			
Messrs John Martin and Son	5	0	0
Thomas H Carroll	1	0	0
James Rawson Carroll	0	10	0
Mr Charles Hedglong	0	5	0
William Magee	0	5	0
Mr Hanlon	0	5	0
Small Sums	0	11	6
Per Mr. Anthony Wilson :—			
A S H	0	5	0
Mr George Cooke	0	10	0
Mr Anthony Wilson	0	10	0
The Dowager Countess of Desart	1	0	0
P D (Postage Stamps)	0	1	0
Mr Wright	0	5	0
Rev H R Poole	0	5	0
John Hopkins	0	5	0
Per Mr Thomas Waters :—			
The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor	2	0	0
The Misses Tolsken	1	0	0
Mrs Blake	1	0	0
Charles Clancey, Esq	1	0	0
Messrs Gerty and Rorke	1	0	0
R J Greene, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Waters	0	10	0
A Furlong, Esq	0	10	0
Mr. Maley	0	10	0
D Carton, Esq	0	5	0
Doctor Daniell	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr L Farrell	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	0	12	0
Henry Tobin, Esq	0	5	0
Miss Keegan	0	5	0
M J Brady, Esq	0	10	0
Lady Franks	0	10	0
Per Mr. Thomas Martin :—			
Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road	0	5	0
Mr J Dunn, Lower Baggot-street	1	10	0
Mr Kinsella	0	5	0
E Batty, Esq	0	10	0
Tota	0	2	0
Mr Hade	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
Honourable T Daly	0	10	6
Per Mr. Thomas Waters :—			
James W Lendrick, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Finlayson	0	10	0
W M	0	4	0
A Thank Offering from a Lady	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
E F G, Upper Fitzwilliam-street	0	10	0
William O'Callaghan, Esq	0	10	0
G D	1	0	0
Mrs Allen	0	10	0
Mrs Pugh	1	0	0
Mrs Pereira	1	0	0
A Laplander, Donnybrook	0	2	6
Henry Roe, Esq	0	10	0
Rev J A Galbraith, F T C D	1	0	0
M M	0	3	0
Philip Farley, Esq	0	5	0
Per Mr Thomas H Carroll :—			
Mr Dunn, Merrion-row	0	10	0
W B Patterson, Sandford-place	0	5	0
Messrs Salmon and Rice	1	0	0
Per Mr Anthony Wilson :—			
C E, a Thank Offering	0	2	6
Michael Roberts, Esq, F T C D	1	0	0
F R Jones, Esq	0	10	0
Thomas Courtenay, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square	1	0	0
Colonel Westropp	1	0	0
"A Poor Person," by post	1	0	0
Mr Barber	0	10	0
A Friend, E B	0	2	0

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, AUGUST, 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 3rd, 8 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Monday, 6th, 8 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEARED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., From Galway:
Parana, for New York and Boston .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. 21st "
Leinster, for New York and Boston .. 4th Sept.
Prince Albert, for New York .. 18th "
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—
To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s.; and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, residing in a beautiful and healthful inland county of Ireland, distant from Dublin about three hours by rail, wishes to find a gentlemanly, nice boy, of twelve or thirteen years of age, to educate with his own son. Excellent Teachers are engaged to aid in giving the boys the best education. The highest references will be given and required.—Address "Rev. R. T. I.," IRISH TIMES Office.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE
PRINCIPAL:
Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.
At the late July Entrance, Mr. ROLAND JONES, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 87 candidates.

MRS. KING'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 13, USHER'S ISLAND.
The business of this establishment will resume (D.V.) This Day (Thursday), August 2nd, 1860.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
Conducted by the Misses LEISHMAN.
Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.
DR. SCHULTHEIS begs to inform the members of his GERMAN CLASSES at the DUBLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, that he will re-commence his Lessons on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 7th and 8th of August, at the usual hour. A punctual attendance is requested. An additional Class for beginners will likewise be opened. Parties who wish to join will be good enough to make their applications to Mr. THOMAS LEECH, Secretary of the Institute, to whom subscriptions are to be paid.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. RICHARD BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS GRACEY, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORMAN entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HUTTON and Mr. JOHN DOCKRILL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora;—Mr. ALLINGHAM under Dr. Greham; and Mr. PURSER, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION,
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
WILLIAM HEAZLE, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851.
WILLIAM MORTIMER, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate on SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards,
Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honour in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
....
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, TRINITY, 1860,
Mr W Hume—First Honour in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honour in Logics.
T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1859.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.
July 31st, 1860.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.
Advertisement to Claimants and Incumbrancers.
EX PARTE the Ulster Railway Company. In the matter of the Ulster Railway Act, 1855, to the credit of Robert Pooler, James Moore, and Stevenson Moore, and of all others having or claiming any estate or interest in, or charge or lien upon all that and those, those pieces or parcels of land and premises, containing, collectively, 2a. 2r. and 4p., statute measure, or thereabouts, situate in the townland of Tyross or Legagilly, in the parish of Armagh, and numbered 7 and 1 on the maps or plans deposited by the said company with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Armagh, comprising the said townland as required by the statute in that behalf.
Pursuant to Rolls order, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1860, I hereby require all persons having charges and incumbrances affecting the premises in the petition in this matter mentioned, or the Government Stock now standing to the credit of this matter, in the Bank of Ireland, to come in before me at my office, Inns-quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st day of October, 1860, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of said order.
Dated this 25th day of July, 1860.
EDWARD LITTON.
JOHN STANLEY, Solicitor for Petitioners, 65, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, and Armagh.

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WANTED.—From the 1st September, for three or four months, a small furnished House, in the suburbs of Dublin; North side preferred; to contain two sitting and bedrooms, with Servant's room, &c.—Address, stating full particulars and rent (which must be moderate), "A. E. House," IRISH TIMES Office.

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A few Oil Paintings and Framed Engravings,
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Also, a Set of New Jaunting-car Harness,
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And (to close an Executor's account)
About 100 ounces of Silver Plate, 7 dozen of Red Wine,
And some China, Glass, and Delf.
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Where inspection is invited.

DELHOSTE'S BROWN BOOT TOP LIQUID AND SADDLE FLUID.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to give the above preparation a trial. It totally removes all stains, cleanses and preserves the leather, is simple in its mode of application, being used in the same manner as blacking. Tops cleaned with it do not soil or adhere to the saddle. There are two shades, No. 1 being light brown; No. 2, mahogany. One trial will convince that it is infinitely superior to any now in use. Sold in bottles, price 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. Ask for it of all first-class saddlers, druggists, boot and brush manufacturers. Wholesale agent,
DAVID FARIS,
49, TENBY-STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

R. HUNT AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CUIRASS SHIRT.

6	for	21s	0d
6	for	24s	0d
6	for	28s	0d
6	for	33s	0d
6	for	36s	0d
6	for	40s	0d

Directions for Self-measurement Free on Application.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
(Managing and Resident Partner of the Firm of J. B. JOHNSTONE & Co.),
Begs respectfully to acquaint the customers of the above firm that his connection therewith will terminate on the 3rd day of August next, after which he will continue business solely on his own behalf, at 51, Dawson-street, next door to the present address (part of Tuthill's Hotel). The present business having been opened and established solely under his management, he trusts to be kindly honoured by the commands of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have hitherto patronised him, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, and hopes that a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business, will enable him to do so with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support in his new undertaking.
51, DAWSON-STREET, July 31, 1860.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3*l.* 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. His luminous all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

INDIA AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
R. HUNT & CO.
PRINTED OUTFIT LISTS
free on application.
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET,
DUBLIN.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful article of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE & SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12, CORK-HILL,
DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of
TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS.
T. and O'N's own Manufacture,
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. PEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

BATHS, BEDSTEADS, LAMPS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY
Invite inspection of their stock of the above, which will be found large, well-assorted, new, and moderate in price.
Their extensive Showrooms also contain an immense assortment of House-furnishing Ironmongery of every description, sold at very low prices.
Horticultural Implements and Garden Tools of the newest construction.
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal.
Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
J. E. AND CO. are Agents for Goddard's Patent Economical Cooking Apparatus, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.

WASHING.—Heads of families will find it their interest to patronise the long-established Laundry, Harmony Cottage, Donnybrook, possessing so many advantages as regards its facilities for bleaching, and making up all kind of work in the neatest manner, and on the most moderate terms. No chemical process or machinery used.—Apply by letter, or at the premises.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.)
Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

Wants.

WANTED, by a Young Person, a Situation as Dry Nurse; prefers the baby from its birth.—Address "A. M.," 3, Merrion-row.

AS SCHOOLROOM OR NURSERY MAID.—A Young person whose parents are anxious to obtain her a situation in either of the above capacities, under an experienced Housekeeper or nurse; she is a good plain worker, and a Protestant; references to families of distinction.—Address "J. G.," 17 Stephen's-green North.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as Cook and Thorough Servant, a steady Young Woman from the country; can wash and make up, and take charge of a small dairy if required; no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "E. M." No. 36, Henry-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Cook and Laundress; is a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and has long and most satisfactory references; has no objection to town or country.—Please address "E. H.," 18, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office. Any communications received shall be immediately attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as Plain Cook, and Thorough Servant, a steady, active Young Woman, will take a small washing if required; is a Protestant; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—All commands to be addressed to "D. M.," No. 6, Upper Sackville-street, and 117, Great Britain-street.

PLAIN AND EXCELLENT COOK, AND THOROUGH SERVANT, wants a Situation, in a small family, where there is a small washing, will be heard of at Mr. POWELL'S Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street, or No. 6, Upper Baggot-street, for "E. F. M. R."

WANTS a Situation, as Plain Cook or Thorough Servant, in a small family, a steady, active young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress; would undertake a small washing if required; has no objection to a short distance out of town; and is a Protestant.—Any letters addressed to "G. N.," No. 30, Upper Sackville-street; or, Mr. Goggin's, 13, Nassau-street, will be attended to, for three days.

AS Parlour and Housemaid, a steady young Woman, who will make herself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended.—Address "C. B.," at Mr. Henderson's, 21, Capel-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Housemaid, or House and Parlourmaid, a steady, active person, who perfectly understands her business in either of the above capacities; and can get up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Please address "A. B.," 18, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office; Any communications received shall be attended to.

AS Butler, or General Indoor Servant, a steady, active Man, of long experience and regular habits, and can be highly recommended by his last master in town; has no objection to the country.—Any commands addressed to "A. B.," 37, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

Wanted.

SCHOOLMASTER and MISTRESS Wanted, for the Parochial School of Lismore; the master to act also as parish clerk. A good voice, with a knowledge of Music, essential in him; and piety and decision of character, beside the usual scholastic acquirements, in both. Emoluments of the combined situations, £80 a year, with house and garden.—Apply to the Chapter Clerk, Lismore.

WANTED Immediately, a Master for a School, in connection with the Church Education Society, in the Parish of Templescobin, County Wexford, Salary £24 per annum, with House. Singing not requisite.—Applications, with Testimonials, to be made by letter to Rev. E. FERRARS, Moyne Cottage, Enniscorthy.

MESSENGER BOY Wanted.—Apply at 26, Marlborough-street.

TO Public Institutions, Schools, &c.—Wanted, a quantity of Knitting done, for which a fair price will be given.—Please address "W. B. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 65, William-street South.

SUPER-CARBONATED
LITHIA WATER,
The STANDARD REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS,
Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton. £	s.	d.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips, ...	7	0	0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape,	7	0	0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure, ...	7	0	0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime, ...	6	0	0
Blood Manure, ...	6	0	0
Crushed Bones, ...	7	0	0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol), ...	9	0	0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.

FOR ... use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 7, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

PERRY DAVIS,
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER,
Manufactured by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
Dublin.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and Punctually prepared at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy (unitedly) recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 44, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for whatever ... to show how far superior the Botanic recipes ... practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is ... that every one may be benefited thereby ... in order that the Public may know the value of this Botanic ...

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SLIGO.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Wynne having announced his intention of retiring from the representation of your borough, you will again have an opportunity of electing a Member to represent you in Parliament.

At the request of a numerous and influential body of electors I come forward on this occasion to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of your suffrages.

I feel I do not come among you as a stranger. Residing in your neighbourhood—possessed of property not only in your county but in your borough—I trust that I may not be considered as a stranger, but rather as a friend and fellow-townsman.

My political principles are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to them in detail; I can scarcely hope that they meet the approval of all, but at least it will be conceded that I entertain them from honest conviction, and have ever shown respect for the opinions of others.

In seeking the honour of being your representative, I have no personal or selfish object to attain. It is my good fortune to be identified by property with the interests of your borough; if your town does not prosper I must be a sufferer; if it thrives and flourishes I shall share in its prosperity.

This link of common interest unites me to you all, and I beg to assure you, that if you elect me as your representative, I shall always study to promote by every means in my power the prosperity of your borough, and the general welfare of its inhabitants.—I have the honour, to be gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

E. K. TENISON.

Sligo, July 27th, 1860.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOOTERSTOWN, BLACKROCK, AND MERRION CORPS ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Dublin, August 1.

GENTLEMEN,—The motion of Colonel French having been negatived, and all hopes of our being able to form during the present Session of Parliament at an end, it becomes me, as your Secretary, to address you, and first thank you for your kind support, in the midst of opposition from our declared enemies and apathy from our pseudo friends. It is with deep gratification I remember how you came forward and proved yourselves, in every sense of the word, true Volunteers. I now call on you still to preserve the same spirit; not to allow your present temporary defeat to abate your ardour in the movement, but still to acknowledge yourselves members of a corps that will one day (and that not far distant, I think) take its place foremost in the ranks of the County of Dublin Volunteers. The short-sighted policy of our Premier (who, while blandly acknowledging our loyalty, forbids us to show it) will not always be omnipotent, and I look forward to the time when the question shall have a full and free discussion in the House of Commons, feeling fully assured that, were the merits of the case fully tried, we should gain the day. As the interim is the time for united action and complete organisation, I shall call an early meeting (after conferring with the Council) to lay before you our plans, and receive such suggestions from you as you may have to offer.—I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

JAMES CRAIG.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO., ARMY TAILORS, 6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.

THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's. Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

TEA CIRCULAR.

Tea Department, Henry-street, Dublin, August 1, 1860.

We beg to inform Families and all Purchasers of Teas throughout Ireland, who are desirous of procuring First-class Unadulterated GENUINE BLACK and GREEN TEAS, that we are at all times large holders of the Finest Teas that can be obtained, and which we are now offering at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

Our present Stock is particularly worthy of attention—the price of which are as follows:—

BLACK TEAS.

Sound Congou Tea	3s 0d	per lb.
Excellent Strong Wiry Tea	3s 4d	"
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou	3s 8d	"
F. & Co.'s Celebrated Genuine Black Tea	4s 0d	"
F. & Co.'s Finest Souchong Flavoured	4s 4d	"

GREEN TEAS.

Excellent Hyson	4s 6d	"
Good Mixing do.	5s 0d	"
First-class Strong, do	5s 6d	"
Finest Small Shot Gunpowder	6s 0d	"

We beg to state that the most economical Teas for Families to purchase are our FAMILY CONGOU, at 3s. 8d., and CELEBRATED BLACK, at 4s.

As the lowest Congou Tea pays the same duty (1s. 5d. in the lb) as the finest descriptions imported, the above two kinds we specially recommend as possessing strength, body, and flavour; and will be found far cheaper, for general consumption than Teas at a lower price.

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, of any of the above Teas (with the exception of our Common Congou at 3s.) will be allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

We are, respectfully, FAWCETT & CO.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

SUMMER WINES, &c.

	s	d	
CLARET	22	0	Per Doz.
Do, in Small Bottles	12	0	"
CHAMPAGNE	42	0	"
Do, in Small Bottles	24	0	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE	50	0	"
Do, in Small Bottles	28	0	"
CAPE MADEIRA	20	0	"
MARSALA	24	0	"
LISBON	26	0	"
CALCAVELLA	26	0	"
BUCELLAS	28	0	"
PALE GREEN GINGER WINE, particularly recommended	14	0	"
DEVONSHIRE CIDER	4	10	"
Do, in Small Bottles	2	6	"
BASS and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE	4	10	"
Do, in Small Bottles	2	6	"

ALEX. FINDLATER & CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, DUBLIN; 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN, AND S. FINDLATER and CO., RATHMINES.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

SPECIAL SERVICES for Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour, will be held (God willing) in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on every THURSDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock. The Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Minister of the Molyneux Asylum, will Preach on THIS EVENING.

RATHFARNHAM PAROCHIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL. The Rector and Churchwardens of this Parish are happy to inform the Subscribers that they have just engaged very skilful Teachers for the Literary and Industrial course in this mixed School—namely, Mr. William Patterson, late Head Master of the Enniskillen Model and Training Institution, and his wife, who was a practical Dressmaker, and well able to teach all kinds of Needlework. He is highly recommended by the Clergymen of Enniskillen, and by the Rev. Drs. Rutledge and Willock, ex-Fellows, and now beneficed in that district.

By resolution of meeting held 3rd July, a yearly subscription list has been opened liberally, to secure a fund of at least £60 a year, in addition to the subsidy of the National Board. This list lies in the Church porch on Sundays, and will be presented at the houses of the Parishioners, who, on saying or writing what they purpose to subscribe, will be handed printed receipts for payment.

The Churchwardens beg to assure those residents who have applied for pew room that the right course has been taken to increase the single pews for the use of the parishioners.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Aug. 2, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners.

I need no human ear
In which to pour my prayer;
My Great High Priest is ever near,
On Him I cast my care—
To Him, Him only I confess,
Who can alone absolve and bless.

I need no prayers to saints,
Beads, relics, martyrs' shrines—
Hardships, 'neath which the spirit faints,
Yet still sore burdened pines.
Christ's service yields my soul delight,
Easy His yoke, His burden light.

I need no human prop
In that last awful strife;
Christ is my refuge—Christ my hope,
My way, my truth, my life;
On his own promise I rely,
He that believeth ne'er shall die.

You are invited to come.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

MAHOGANY AND TIMBER STORES, 35, GOLDEN-LANE, DUBLIN. A.D. 1769.

GRAVES HOLBROOK begs to inform the Patrons of his long-established Concerns that he is constantly supplied with the following Woods in Log and Plank, viz:—

St. Domingo, Cuba, Honduras, and Mexican Mahogany; Havana and Pencil Cedar; Veneers; Riga and American Oak, Birch, Ash; Memel Pine, Norway, Quebec, and St. John's Deals and Battens, &c.

N.B.—Orders by Post punctually attended to.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.

But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the remainder wholly to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—

	£	s	d
Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860	31	10	0
Printing and advertising up to July 7	4	2	6
	35	12	6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7	9	7	0
	26	5	6

Mr. Erson, 3, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friend may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.

The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.

Head Master—Rev. Dr. Goslett, Second Master—Rev. W. Chartres.

Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.

Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.

In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.

There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.

Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley	5th Place.
Mr T Fraser	9th "
Mr H M Hayes	13th "
Mr R G Scott	17th "
Mr F B Knox	26th "
Mr C W E Murphy	32nd "
Mr C F B Grey	39th "
Mr W H Rathborne	41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.

The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke	Marks 5,334
Mr Yeo	3,805
Mr Meredyth	3,640
Mr Burton	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,290
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R A, Swansea.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.

No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.

July 26th, 1860.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scientific and English Education are taught.

Scholars and Moderators of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Scientific departments.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.

Prospectuses can be had on application.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 6th of August, 1860.

N.B.—A first-rate Science Teacher is required.

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The publication of the Emperor's letter, and the earnest and apparently sincere tone for which it is remarkable, have again created an improved feeling in the London Stock Market, which advanced to-day one eighth in Consols, and one quarter in New Threes. Here there was not the corresponding movement which might have been expected, both securities remaining at or about yesterday's value.

Bank Shares continue to be neglected, but little or no change of value is perceptible, except in Hibernians, for which an enhanced rate was offering. There were sellers of Nationals, and buyers of Royals, at the previously-quoted prices in each case, and Provincials were on sale.

In Steam, Atlantics only were dealt in, the improved price (£5¾) being due to the strong and unanimous expression of public feeling on the subject of the Postal Contract, at yesterday's meeting. The City of Dublin Shares of £100, and of the issue of 1836, were in request.

There was considerable activity in the Mining Securities; Connorrees, as usual, attracting the largest share of attention, and a slight advance being established. Crookhavens produced 9s. 6d., being par. Mining Company of Ireland recovered yesterday's highest price, and Wicklow Copper Mines made an advance of three-eighths per share.

There were offers to buy Patriotic Assurance, and to sell Alliance Gas.

The Railway Market, though not very active, was very strong in tone, prices being without exception in advance of the previous rates; Dublin and Drogheda £75 shares were done at £76½, being an improvement of one-half; Great Southern Stock established a fractional advance, and closed strongly; Midlands closed similarly at an improvement of one-quarter, the halves also advancing in a corresponding degree; Dublin and Wicklows, Cork and Passage, and Irish South Easterns were on sale at the previous prices, in each case there being buyers of the two former securities at a fractional advance.

In Preference, the transactions were in Dundalk and Enniskillens (A), which realised last rates; in Great Southern 4 per cents. which slightly declined, and in the 5 per cent. Issue of the Waterford and Limerick Company, a few of which passed hands at the previously marked price; the other Preference Securities were as last reported.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 1.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93 92⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞ 93
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93½
City Debentures	89½
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¾
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	22s xd
Carysfort (Limited)	8s
Mining Company of Ireland	12⅛ xd
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	115
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	53
Do. Half Shares	26¼
Dublin and Drogheda	76½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99⅞ ⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10½ ⅝
Waterford and Limerick	51½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93½	93⅞ ½	93⅞	—	93½ ¼	—
Ditto for Account	—	93½ ⅜	—	93½	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	93 92⅞	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅜	92⅞ ⅜ 93	—	92⅞ ⅞	92½ ⅜	92⅞
Ditto for Account	—	92⅞	92⅞ 93	92⅞	92⅞	92½ ⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 1.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93¾ 4
New Threes	93⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ½ ⅝
Account	93⅞
New Threes	93⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝
Account	93⅞
New Threes	93⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ½
Account	93⅞
New Threes	94
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	93⅞ 4

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 2 prem.; Eastern Counties 57; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 30 29½; Great Western of Canada, 11⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110⅞; London and North Western, 104½ ⅞; Midland Stock, 126 7½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101⅝ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ 3¼; Bank Stock, 229½; Caledonian, 95½ Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 72 3 2⅞; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½ 5; York, and North Midland, 85⅝ ⅞; Great Northern 118½; Great Northern A, 122½ ⅛; South Eastern, 89 8⅞; Account, 85½; Chester and Consols firm at 93⅝ ⅝. Shares opened very good on the Midland and Great Northern dividend, they are a shade below their highest point, but good in tone. Midlands 127 to ½. Great Northern 119 to ½. Caledonians dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The public continue to make investments on a moderate scale, and the funds have again to-day shown an upward tendency. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was no alteration of any importance from the rates of last post. About £4,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. The Railway market continues with a generally firm appearance.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Funds opened this morning with a firm appearance, and temporalily attained an improvement of ⅛ per cent. The immediate stimulus was occasioned by a purchase of £70,000 consols for money for the Court of Chancery, together with another of about £30,000 for the account. In the afternoon a partial reaction took place, and the quotations were ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday. In the Share market prices were firm; the principal home railway stocks exhibit a fresh advance. The discount market was quiet. The best bills were taken ⅛, or ¼ per cent. below the Bank rate. The demand at the Bank was limited.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 2.

Amberg, Nottingham, &c., 6¾ ¼; Caledonians, 95½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78 9; Great Northern, 118¾ 19¼; Great Northern A, 12½; Great Western, 73½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 11⅛ ⅝; Grand Trunk, 7 7-16 9-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½ ¾; London and North Western, 104¾ 5¼; Leeds Northern 55½ 6; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ 3¼; Midland, 127 8; South Eastern, 88¼ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2; York and North Midland, 85½ 6. Consols a shade easier—93⅞ sellers. Shares close very firm at the very best point of the day. London and North Western advanced to 105 buyers, on report of 5¼ per cent. dividend.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68.65, or ⅛ higher than yesterday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 1.—Sugar—Market quiet; prices rather easier. Coffee—100 casks and 174 bags plantation Ceylon sold at 70s 6d to 76s 6d, being steady prices. Tea quiet; little doing. Rice inactive, and rather easier; Jute sales are going flatly, and rather easier, buying in freely. Saltpetre—Bengal taken in at 44s 6d for 3½ per cent; market quiet. Pepper—159 bags of black Sumatra sold at 4⅛ to 4¼. Tallow—Market steady; 53s spot; 52s 6d last three months; 53s January to March.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Horne's Report).—Weather fine and warm. Arrivals large of wheat and oats. Trade for wheat very slow at Monday's rates. Oats—Rather better sales; prices unchanged. Barley dull of sale. Flour nothing doing.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Usborne's Report).—Weather fine. Supply heavy again. Everything quite as on Monday, and much of wheat and oats going to the warehouse.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 1.—Market without change. Sales about 8,600; no change imports, 223, previously, 10,599.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 1.—Firsts, 106s, seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s; 2,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 1.—Oats 15s. to 16s 10d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"A Friend in Need," "Dido," "The Vampire Fiend," "Mr. and Mrs. White."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, amounted to 58,498 copies, making an average of 9,750 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.

WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.

54, Dame-street, Dublin.

As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.

KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND—EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE read in the columns of the *Dublin Evening Mail* of yesterday that "a remonstrance has been "addressed to Lord Palmerston against the determi-"nation of the Post Office authorities in regard to "the proposed hours of despatch of the mails from "London to Dublin." We can scarcely credit that any individual would venture to propose, or any prudent person be unwary enough to sign, such a reactionary document as the remonstrance appears to be. Will it be credited that the object of this remonstrance is to delay the despatch of the London mail until a quarter to nine or nine, a.m.! It is hardly credible that such a prayer could be addressed to the Minister by any sane person, unless he had some extraordinary object in delaying the transmission of intelligence to Dublin. We heard not a syllable of any such petition before. If genuine, it has been prepared in the dark, without the privity of any of the merchants or traders of Dublin. There is not a single name attached of any mercantile firm in Dublin. Where are the names of the city and county members? Were they privately consulted respecting so unaccountable a proposal? Where are the representatives of our leading commercial firms? There are appended to the petition, or "re-"monstrance," the titles of some lords, but the postal arrangements were not made exclusively for their convenience. We have all been expecting anxiously the arrival of the London mail, by seven o'clock in the evening. This will be the greatest possible boon to commercial men, as it will enable them to consider the communications of their London correspondents, and answer them by the next morning's mail, which, if the mail be delayed until ten or eleven o'clock at night, they cannot do. Would it not be far more advantageous and comfortable for passengers to arrive in Dublin by half-past six, in time for dinner, than to reach Kingstown at nine or ten at night? For what earthly purpose have those magnificent steamers been built by the City of Dublin Company, unless to accelerate the arrival of the mails? Yet here we are informed that a few noblemen have actually addressed a remonstrance to prevent these steamers being of the slightest advantage to the commercial community of Dublin. The Post Office authorities have exhibited great anxiety to suit these arrangements to the requirements of the public. They have earnestly consulted for the interests of the trader, the merchant, and the passenger. We cannot suppose they will be induced by any aristocratic remonstrance to overthrow their own system, and inflict most serious injury upon all who are engaged in occupations where rapidity of communication is of importance. We cannot see what is the real object of this remonstrance; still less can we see what possible utility could result from its prayer being granted. Is it possible that a small number of noblemen can imagine that the interests of a great commercial community like this should be sacrificed to ensure the continuance of their slumbers for two hours longer in the morning? It is, of course, of no importance to the affluent or the noble if their letters be two or three hours later than they might be, but the gain or loss of three hours is life or death to a mercantile community. We cannot believe that this remonstance is a reality. It is absurd. If the traders of Dublin could be induced to suppose that any such reactionary scheme was really on foot, the remonstrance would be smothered under a multitude of petitions.

THE Emperor of the French tries what a little "frankness" can effect with Lord Palmerston. He has "frankly" told Prussia something about the Rhenish provinces, and about Belgium, which has not met with a satisfactory response. He "frankly" whispered his sentiments to Austria at Villafranca, yet Austria holds aloof, and busies herself in reforming the abuses of her Constitution, and re-organising her shattered finances. We should be enabled better to estimate the value of this "frankness" if we knew precisely the terms offered to Prussia, or those said to have been accepted by Russia. Without this knowledge we can only estimate the sincerity of the Emperor's professions by facts. He himself asserts "that "mistrust is excited everywhere since the peace of "Villafranca." He is only wrong about the date. Mistrust has existed since that morning of December when he washed out in blood the constitution he had sworn to. But since Villafranca he has had but one thought, "to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to "live on the best terms with all neighbours, and "especially with England." If so, the Emperor is the most unfortunate ruler in the world, for every nation has armed through a belief of the very reverse. This assurance reaches us at a critical time, too. It will naturally be asked, why was this statement reserved until the great mesmeriser had failed in reducing Prussia to somnambulency? and why does it appear during the interval of a debate which is to decide upon rendering England invulnerable? It is suspicious that the arrival of the Emperor's letter in England was coincident with the proposal of Mr. Bright that the House of Commons should defer all consideration of defence for the present. If an enemy wished to lull England into a dream of security, which at any moment he could rudely break, what better expedient could he devise than to make an affirmation to Lord Palmerston, who believes what he affirms?

There is not the slightest use in concealing opinion: Louis Napoleon is "distrusted," and universal distrust is the avenging Nemesis of treachery. He dealt very treacherously with his own people, and with England, in favour of Russia. He dealt, we will not say treacherously, but cruelly and avariciously, with Piedmont. He has spoken words of peace, but his press has teemed with distribes against England, and given away in type the Kingdom of Ireland. Suspicion is the progeny of previous acts and the Emperor must not expect his pacific professions to outweigh the suspicions engendered by his military preparations.

The Emperor says that "his steam navy is far "from being adequate to his requirements, and the "number of his steamers does not equal the number "of sailing vessels deemed necessary in the time "of Louis Philippe." Now, what are the "require-"ments" of France? She has no colonies to defend, no distant dependencies to guard. She possesses a navy nearly, too nearly, equal to that of England, with all the calls upon her maritime power. No nation dreams of assailing the coasts of France or injuring her commerce. France possesses far more than she requires, unless her requirements be preponderance in every sea. In that case, for every vessel France builds England must build two, until one nation is bankrupt or conquered. England possessed at the close of the last French war 218 ships of the line and 309 frigates; she now possesses but 49 steam-ships of the line and 34 frigates! What, now, is the value of the assertion that France possesses fewer steam-ships than she had sailing vessels? If the proportion be required for one country, it is also for the other, and if the Emperor had determined to build a steam fleet equal in number to the old sailing navy of France, the time has already come when peace is likely to be more costly than war. The Emperor declares he has only 400,000 men under arms, and from these he deducts 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 in China, 6,000 at Rome, and 20,000 gensdarmes. This still leaves him 304,000 men for home defence, while England and Ireland must be content with 80,000. It follows, then, either that very strong military repression is still necessary in France herself, or that this vast force is kept up in readiness for any opportunity abroad. But the Emperor omits to state that he has 200,000 men on furlough, who could be called to their standards at a fortnight's notice. He states that the only addition he has made to the army is the Imperial Guard, but he forgets to mention that that corps numbers now 60,000, the very *elite* of the whole army. There is not a Power upon earth which wishes to assail France, but every nation is compelled to double or treble its forces, in presence of so vast an army, maintained in the highest efficiency. It is quite useless to assert that such an army is needed to maintain order in France itself; and, as long as it is kept up, let the Emperor say what he will, men will be suspicious; for, even did he sincerely desire peace, he must satisfy his army, which pants for war. He owes his crown to the soldiery, and he dare not offend them.

A proof of this is the Syrian Expedition. The Emperor confesses he does not like to undertake it; he prophesies that it must re-open the whole Eastern question; but "he does not see how he can resist "public opinion." What is public opinion in France? Where is the press which dares to express the sentiments of the great French people? Where a single paragraph cannot be printed without a censor's permission, where prosecutions are daily held for the expression of the most harmless criticism upon Imperial policy, where there is no Parliament, no debate, where no man ventures to address a public assembly, and where the eyes of all are dazzled by the glare of bayonets, the only mockery of public opinion is the murmur of an unquiet soldiery. It is this which causes Europe to look upon France as a volcano placed in her midst, ever threatening eruption; and it is to this element of the Empire we have to look. If the soldiery demanded to be led against England to-morrow, as they insist on marching for Syria to-day, could the Emperor dare to resist them? We have, then, to convince the soldiery that any attempt upon our shores leads but to annihilation, and this can only be done by erecting a system of defences which will render us invulnerable. As the fortifications of Portsmouth or Dover cannot batter Cherbourg or Boulogne, Frenchmen cannot be offended, unless they deem it one of the "require-"ments" of France that every country should lie open to them whenever they may think proper to assail it.

But the Emperor desires peace; far be it from us to regret peace. We embrace his offer cheerfully. But, as he has the gauntlet on his hand and the sword ready, we must be armed and ready also. We cannot peril our all upon words. As it is, we fancy we perceive the talons moving under their velvet sheath.

LORD PALMERSTON, on Tuesday night, attempted to show that Ireland was amply defended, since, in addition to the regular troops, "there were in Ire-"land 30,000 Militiamen." We can only account for this statement by supposing that it is the Premier's object, at the present moment, to impress France with an idea that Ireland is capable of resisting a *coup de main*. We have before us a Parliamentary return moved for by Mr. Alcock, which gives the full *quota* of each regiment of Militia; the number of men enrolled in each regiment when called out for training this year; the number of men actually present at the training; and the number whose absence is accounted for by illness. A more important or suggestive halfsheet was never issued. So far, then, from their being in Ireland 30,000 Militiamen, the whole quota of Militia for Ireland is but 20,309 men! The number of men actually enrolled is but 11,141, and the entire number present at the training was but 9,634, or less than one-third of the number Lord Palmerston stated to be ready to resist an invader. Even of this nine thousand, more than the half consists of recruits, who have had but twenty-one days' training, or less.

We put this case simply before the public:—On Tuesday night Lord Palmerston stated that there were 30,000 Militiamen in Ireland. From the official returns, which cannot be wrong, it appears there are but 11,141 men enrolled, and but 9,634 present at this year's training. How can this discrepancy be reconciled? Or from what motive was it asserted that Ireland has 30,000 Militia to defend her?

THE *Times* on the unsatisfactory results of the Commercial Treaty with France:—

Health and freedom are two blessings which it is said no man thoroughly appreciates till he has lost them. Will Mr. Gladstone forgive us if we make an application of these homely maxims to the present condition of English trade and finance? About six months ago we were in a financial condition, which, if not everything which could be desired, was yet in the main sound and satisfactory. We had a large revenue, and we had the power of increasing it at will by taxes as little odious as taxes can well be. We were masters of our own affairs, and no foreign nation or potentate had a right to dictate our policy, or control or interfere with our commerce. The doctrines of free trade we held in all their strictness untouched and untampered with, just as we had received them out of the searching alembic of the Corn Law controversy. We had succeeded to an extent which no nation had ever reached before in separating our Government from all responsibility for the good or bad state of trade, and had entirely disavowed the principle of mixing up politics with finance, of raising our duties to exclude rival producers, or of lowering them to conciliate powerful neighbours. It is good for us to look back upon this state of things if we should estimate at its full value the effects of the change we have since undergone. We are no longer what we were; we can no longer boast with truth that we are masters in our own house, that we can regulate our own affairs as we will, that each Englishman holds his destiny in his own hands, absolutely depending on his own skill and industry, and, above all things, entirely free from the control either of his own or any foreign Government. These boasts were true once, but they are true no longer. If we have not returned to Protection, we have returned at least to a good deal of the animus and spirit of Protectionism. Our commerce, which once was free, we have made the subject of huckstering negociation, and of a negociation in which we were sure to get the worst. When two countries enter into a Treaty of Commerce the concessions which the one makes are the consideration given for the concessions made by the other. In proportion as the country has much to give it will receive much; in proportion as the country has little to give it will receive little. This of itself is a conclusive reason why a country which has long acted on the liberal maxims of political economy should forbear from entering into a Commercial Treaty with a country which has always repudiated these maxims. Its very liberality has made it poor—poor in the medium by which its exchange is carried on—the abandonment of vexatious and unreasonable duties on the imports of other nations. The maxim,

"Prodigus et stultus donat quæ spernit et odit,"

applies very well to a nation which is surrendering duties which it considers as evils in exchange for duties which its antagonist considers as benefits. If we were able to do without our very heavy wine duties, we ought, for our own sakes, to have abandoned them, whether France was disposed to meet us in the same spirit or not. If we required the money for the purposes of revenue, we ought not to have sacrificed it, whatever concessions France was willing to make in return. When we have already for our guidance a set of well-ascertained principles in themselves perfectly adequate and sufficient to guide our conduct, we ought to direct ourselves by those principles, and not make them the subjects of negociation. Negociation is proper to things in their own nature indifferent; but the truths of science are no more fitting subjects for international compact than the dictates of morality. So our political economists have taught us, and we have had enough experience of the truth and profit of their teaching to make us cautious of running counter to the principles of a science which has approved itself not less on abstract than on practical grounds.

But we have chosen to be wise after the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone, which is wisdom of another fashion from that of Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Mill. We have fancied that it was possible for us to gain a double advantage, and while relieving our own consumers to do something in the way of striking a good bargain for our own producers. The French Treaty was made almost before it was announced to the public. Every warning that we could utter—and we were prodigal of warnings—was unheeded. It was to usher in an era of universal peace, which has been well illustrated by the necessity under which we feel ourselves of spending £12,000,000 more in order to protect ourselves from the very country with regard to which this Treaty was to replace the necessity of armaments. We require money for the war in China, and we are driven to the unsound expedient of borrowing from the balance which stands to our credit for the coming year because we have lowered the taxes which would have made such an anticipation of our resources unnecessary. We have reduced indirect taxation to a point which threatens to overthrow the balance of our financial system, and materially to cripple our resources by throwing any future expenditure which we may require to make upon the rich, and to put it in the power of the poor to impose taxes which they do not pay. In these critical times a tax that is paid without any great difficulty is something more than a means of collecting national wealth for the State; it is national wealth itself. These things are so well understood now, and so critically analysed, that it is very difficult to impose a tax which has not in its favour long prescription and implicit submission. In every indirect tax which we lose we part with a weapon of defence which we cannot replace.

Nor is this all. We had hoped that by leaving commerce free we had delivered our Government from the complaints of men who are only too ready to lay upon any one but themselves the blame of their own improvident speculations, or the results of misfortune or accident. But any one who glances over a trade report now will see that the tone with which these matters are regarded has recently undergone a change. Commercial circulars are full of complaints of the slackness of trade, which are pointed generally at the French Treaty as the cause of the disturbance of the markets. Our merchants have undergone the degradation of undertaking journeys to Paris to petition for favourable treatment at the hands of the Executive of a foreign nation. These journeys have only too often been made in vain. The French Government has taken back in detail what it conceded in the gross. We have given all that we could give, and they withhold all that they are able to withhold. Even now an important branch of our manufacture is trembling for its very existence, its raw material smitten by France with an absolute prohibition, and the duty which countervails this unjust exclusion on the very point of being removed. But it is pretended that Parliament cannot freely discuss this gross injustice, because it is precluded by the Treaty from applying any remedy, at least as far as France is concerned. We believe that this construction of the treaty cannot be maintained for a moment; but the mere fact that such an argument should be adduced shows how much freedom in dealing with purely English interests we have surrendered. Surely, when we consider these things, we are justified in looking back with no little regret to the position which we occupied some seven months ago, when, if we were excluded from the commerce of France, we, at any rate, thoroughly knew and appreciated our own position, when we had no uncertainties or ambiguities to perplex us, when we had at least the confidence that we were giving effect in our practice to the soundest principles of Free Trade, and when, if we received little favour from France, we had, at any rate the comfort that we had asked for nothing, when we were masters of our own finance, and were freed from all those fetters and anxieties in which we have since so unadvisedly entangled ourselves?

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 31.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, rode on horseback yesterday, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge attended.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps and Colonel the Hon A. Hardinge, went to the Wellington College this morning.

Her Majesty drove to West Cowes and visited Princess Leiningen.

Mr. Ryder, of the firm of London and Ryder, 17, New Bond-street, had the honour of submitting their Goodwood Cup to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

A deputation from Leeds, consisting of Mr. Wm. Beckett, Mr. Edwd. Baines, M.P., Mr. G. S. Beecroft, M.P., Sir Peter Fairbairn, and Mr. Pickering, Secretary of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, had an interview with Lord Palmerston yesterday, to invite his lordship to preside at a *soiree* of the above institution in October next. Lord Palmerston accepted the invitation.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 was held yesterday, at the Privy Council Office. There were present, Earl Granville (chairman), Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart., Mr. Thos. Baring, M.P., Mr. W. Coulson, Q.C., Mr. T. F. Gibson, and Mr. Edgar Bowring (secretary).

Mr. H. R. Williams, Financial Officer, attended.

Despatches were sent yesterday from the Colonial Office to the Governor of Canada, and to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., D.L., Tourin, Cappoquin, has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, Vice Lieutenant of the county Waterford, during the absence of Lord Stuart de Decies on the Continent.

Sir George Foster, Bart., M.P., has left Cooldeny, county Monaghan, for London.

The Earl of Erne has arrived at Crom Castle, from Eaton-square, London.

CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF MEATH.

The Rev. William Butler Bryan has resigned the Rectory of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath, and diocese of Meath, and the Rev. N. B. White has been presented to same by the patron.

The Rev. E. J. Haddocks has been licensed to the curacy of Athlone, on the nomination of the Rev. J. R. Moffatt, Rector.

The Rev. R. Booth has been appointed to take temporary charge of the Union of Drumcree.

The Rev. E. A. Knipe has been appointed to the assistant-curacy of Athlone, during the absence, from ill health, of the curate.

The Lord Bishop of Meath purposes holding Ordinations and Visitations in the King's County during the month of August, viz.:—Tyrrellspass, August 7th; Tullamore, August 8th; Ballyboy, August 9th; Banagher, August 10th. His Lordship will be attended by his chaplain and by the Registrar of the Diocese of Meath.

THANKS.

William Ledger Erson—To Mr. Hugh Simpson, Esq., Aughnacloy, for 5s. for the Metropolitan Hall. Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—Miss E. D. Fox (second halves), £2; Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Clarke, £2; Mrs. Coote Barnes (per E. T. Smith, Esq.), £2; Mrs. Rotheram, £3; H. Wigham, Esq., £1; H. De Burgh, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Ryan (per Dr. Ryan), £1.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Captain Knox, of Caherlisk, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny, upon the recommendation of Colonel the Right Hon. William F. Tighe, Lieutenant of the County.

THE ARMY.

The colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons has become vacant by the death of General the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., which gallant officer died on Sunday last at his residence at Wimbledon. He was one of the few surviving Waterloo officers, and had been sixty years in the army, his commission as Cornet, dating as far back as May, 1800. In 1806 7 the gallant deceased served in Naples, Sicily, and Calabria and in March, in the last-mentioned year, he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, as Aide-de-Camp, and was present at the attack on Alexandria, siege and storming of Rosetta, and on every other occasion where our troops were engaged. He was also in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and was at the siege and surrender of Flushing. In January, 1813, he went, as Lieut.-Col. with his regiment, the 18th Hussars, to the Peninsula, and was present at the crossing of the Eslar, and commanded the regiment in support of the 10th Hussars at the action of Morales de Toro. The deceased served in the campaign of 1815 in command of his regiment which was in the 6th Brigade of Cavalry, under the command of Major General Sir Hussey Vivian. He commanded the rear regiment of the column in the retreat the day after the battle of Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo took part in the brilliant charge of his brigade at the conclusion of the action. For his services at Waterloo he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and on the 18th of May last was made a Knight Commander of that most honourable order of knighthood. On the 18th of March, 1853, he was appointed Colonel of the 14th (the King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons.

THE NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—Commander J. H. Cave to the Styx, vice Commander Vesey, promoted; Croft G. Symons, assist.-surg., to the Cumberland; Robert Hogue, assist.-surg., to the Emerald; Bradley Gregory, assist.-surg., confirmed in the Amphion; William Miller, 3d class assist.-engineer, to the Industry; Frederick Seaton, master's assistant, to the Gorgon; and Stourton L. Needham, clerk, to the Hawke.

LATEST NEWS.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four o'clock.

SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 25 (VIA MARSEILLES)—The Marquis de Lavette has notified to the Porte the resolution of France in reference to an expedition to Syria. It is said that the Sultan has requested the Viceroy of Egypt to send an auxiliary wing of 10,000 men.

MARSEILLES, WEDNESDAY.—Advices have been received from Damascus to the 12th July, affirming that 6,000 houses belonging to the Christians have been destroyed. The Jewish quarters have been burnt. The Turkish houses in which the Christian women had taken refuge have also been burnt. As the massacres lasted for eighty hours, it is difficult to ascertain the number of victims. 2,000 Christians were still under Abdel Kader's protection, but suffering from hunger. Several Consuls were at Abdel Kader's residence, who gave refuge also to several Englishmen. The new Governor of Damascus had arrived with 1,200 soldiers. It was not confirmed whether the disturbances would be considered as terminated. The *Imperial de Smyrna*, in confirming the above, expresses doubts, however, whether the Belgian Consul had been killed. Although peace had been signed by the tribes of the Lebanon, several Christian Sheiks refused to give their adherence to the treaty, as they considered it illusory. Some wretched and starving Christians had endeavoured to return to the mountains.

MARSEILLES, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Letters from Constantinople state that on the 13th of July anarchy still prevailed at Damascus. The massacres had not been stopped. The semi official journal *De Constantinople* admits that the number of victims at Damascus amounted to 2,000, and adds, that on the 16th July the massacres continued. The same journal gives a denial to the report that the Sultan had requested the viceroy of Egypt to send reinforcements of 10,000 soldiers. It had been resolved to increase the Turkish army in Syria to 26,000 men, and to pay all arrears due to the garrison of Constantinople. Great precautionary military measures had been taken. The bridges of Galata and Pera were raised every night. The Sisters of Charity had dismissed all their pupils. Several Christians had been insulted and beaten. The Marquis de Lavette had a conference with the Sultan, which lasted three hours. Disturbances had taken place among the schismatical Armenians, several thousands of them had supported the burial of Protestant Armenians in their cemetery at the request of Sir Henry Bulwer; the military interfered, and killed or wounded forty persons.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—Official intelligence received from Constantinople states, that in Bulgaria and in the neighbouring provinces, massacres of the Christians have been organised, and that the Porte has, therefore, taken the necessary measures for arresting in the most efficacious manner the unmerciful attempts.

RUSSIA AND SYRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MONDAY.—A fleet is ready at Cronstadt to make speedy sail for Syria; it consists of 3 steam frigates. The *Nord* says that the above fleet will be strengthened by 3 or 4 other Russian vessels now cruising in the Mediterranean.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE BROKEN OFF.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the Conferences on the Syrian question are broken off *sine die*. The Porte insisted upon the military forces sent by the Powers being treated as auxiliaries, under the command of Fuad Pacha as generalissimo, and Russia wishes to have a general license to interfere in all parts of the Ottoman empire. It is also said that England insists, as a condition on her concurrence in the intervention, that British troops should occupy St. Jean d'Acre. France, it is alleged, opposes this occupation.

The following particulars are given as authentic:—"The preparatory sitting on Monday of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, before the meeting of the Conference took place on account of a communication from the Turkish Ambassador. The representative of the Porte wished to explain beforehand that if the Sultan authorised him to adhere to the convention under certain reservations, it was only in order not to be the cause of a conflict between France and England. The essential reserve which the Porte wished to make was that before adopting the convention for regulating foreign intervention in Syria, mention should be made in their name of the spontaneous desire of the Sultan to arrest the effusion of blood in Syria, and to accept no co-operation of his allies to that end. M. Thouvenal having adhered to this demand, the Conference, on its meeting on Monday, entirely changed the original plan of the convention already agreed to by the Great Powers. The six articles have been carefully revised in such a manner as to remove all that might excite the susceptibilities of the Porte, or that might even indirectly attack the Sovereign independence of the Sultan. The Convention having been so greatly modified, the representatives of the Great Powers will refer to their respective Courts before definitely signing the same. The Conference has, therefore, been adjourned *sine die*, in order that all the Ambassadors may be able, in the meantime, to receive full powers for the signature of the convention, which must necessarily precede the despatch of troops.

ANTICIPATED MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(FROM THE GLOBE—THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.)

A meeting of the Liberal party will be held at Lord Palmerston's official residence, in Downing-street, on Monday afternoon. The discussion on the Customs Bill on paper of foreign manufacture will take place in the House on the same evening, and it is no secret that the Opposition intend to make common cause with the paper-making interests, and endeavour to defeat the Government in carrying out the provision of the Commercial Treaty with France, to which the national word is pledged through the estates of the realm. The object of the Tories is avowedly to drive Mr. Gladstone out of the administration. In this they show their ignorance of the head of the Government, who is not in the habit of sacrificing a colleague to the interests of any party in Parliament. The Ministry are united upon the point, and have every reason to believe that the general body of the party will be found as united as the Ministry.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER SULTAN

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, with mails, has arrived. She brings 38 passengers, £2,705 in specie, and upwards of 2,000 packges of general cargo. On the 29th ult. she spoke the Delta, and on the 30th the Tagus, both steering south. The steamer Ganges left Lisbon on the 27th for India, under command of her chief officer, Capt. Maynard having resigned in consequence of ill health. The Vine Odium had arrived in the neighbou[illegible] of Figuera. Fears were entertained for the [illegible] district. At Lisbon, on 27th ult., exc[illegible] London 30 days, was quoted 54⅛; Paris, [illegible]; Amsterdam, 42; Hamburg money, 7¼; Genoa, 5 30; Rentes, 3 per cents., 47¼; Coupon, 46¼; deferred, 35¼; Bank of Portugal shares, 547; Oporto Bank, 254; Commercial Bank of Oporto, 251 mil reis.

The United States (s.s.) Fulton, Captain Wotton, with the New York mails of the 21st ult, for France and England, has arrived off Hurst Castle.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, AUGUST 1ST.—The Royal Mail Packet Company's ship Magdalene, which left Rio de Janeiro on the 9th July, has arrived. She brings no political, news of interest. Exchange on London, 25⅞; on Paris 361.369. Coffee was quoted 6,200 to 6,300 reis; dock, 40,000 bags.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.—Last night a fire occurred in the Stanley Dock warehouses. It was confined to the top room at the east end. The room was stored with cotton in bales, which were all consumed. The floors are fireproof, which explains why the fire did not descend. Cause unknown; supposition smoking.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificates Conveyances Bill passed through committee.

METROPOLITAN MANAGEMENT BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Metropolitan Local Management Act Amendment Bill,

Mr. BRADY, urging the lateness of the session, and the present impossibility of giving sufficient consideration to a bill so important, moved, as an amendment, to defer the committee for three months.

The House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 71 to 13—majority 58.

The House then went into committee on the bill, and passed the several clauses.

Several additional clauses proposed by private members were rejected, and the bill passed through committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A fresh rise of ⅛ per cent. has taken place in the Funds to-day, owing to the publication of the letter of the Emperor of the French. In every other department of the Stock Exchange an improved feeling prevails, and prices have advanced. The principal feature is the improvement in Midland Railway Stock, which opened this morning at a rise of no less than 3 per cent., in consequence of the official announcement of a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 58,964 qrs at 57s; barley, 1,234 qrs at 33s; oats, 2,414 qrs at 26s 4d; rye, 50 qrs at 37s 3d; beans, 1,020 qrs at 45s 1d; peas, 128 qrs at 51s 1d.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, AUGUST 1ST.—Weather has been unsettled since Saturday. Foreign supplies of wheat and flour continue large, but holders of wheat and flour very firm, and prices remain nominally as on this day week. Barley—Malting qualities quite neglected. Mediterranean sells at 22s. 3d. per 320 lbs. for feeding purposes. Peas again the turn dearer, and fair demand. Oats and oatmeal, in absence of demand, nominally unaltered in value. To sell it would be necessary to drop 3d. to 6d. Indian corn in retail request, at 18s. 9d., to 19s. 6d. per 280 lbs. for yellow mixed.—Messrs. Ball's report.

LEWES RACES—YESTERDAY.

Southdown—Queen May, 1st; Lord Milton, 2nd. Four ran.

Eighth Biennial—Niger, 1st; Allington, second; St. James, 3rd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—7 to 2 against Wizard (offered—take 4 to 1); 4 to 1 against Thormanby (taken); 20 to 1 against Cape Flyaway (taken); 100 to 3 against Horror (taken and offered). Very little doing.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.—Traffic, £88,562; increase, £4,206.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT AND THE "DAILY EXPRESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read with equal disgust and contempt the article in the *Daily Express*, referred to by your correspondent, who signs himself "A True Conservative." A more unpatriotic article never appeared in the columns of any journal pretending to respectability. The Volunteer movement is too manly and too national to enlist the sympathy of this political weathercock, which points every way but in the direction of truth and principle. Besides, you advocated the formation of Volunteer Corps, and if reasons for the movement "were as plenty as blackberries" they could not prevail against this fact in the eyes of the *Daily Express*. Could anything be commendable that was supported by the destroyer, the extinguisher of the *Daily Express*, that has run away with its readers? and, I was going to say, ran away with its Conservative principles also; but I remember that this part of its capital was quite too fugitive and immaterial to be the subject of plunder. Nor, indeed, would it be doing very common justice to say that your views ever resembled the views of this revolving light of journalism, for the politics of your leaders, as well as their style and composition, have always been far in advance of the politics of those *leaded* and *leaden* essays which the *Express* daily administers to its readers. To this and the general arrangement of your paper, as well as to the political tergiversation of the *Express*, I attribute the total failure in the circulation of the latter, even at a penny, to which price you were the means of reducing it. However, sir, I am sorry that the *Daily Express* and the *Nation* had so much cause to sing "Jubilate" over the meeting on Saturday, which cannot be regarded by the promoters of the Volunteer Movement as otherwise than a failure. It had not the support of the masses of the loyal community—not, I believe, from want of interest in Volunteering generally, but from mistaken apprehension of the result of its application to Ireland. These apprehensions it has been the object of the *Express* industriously to arouse, in which design it has been assisted by the *Nation*, and their combined efforts have, with the assistance of Government, certainly (so far) succeeded in leaving Ireland not only undefended, but disgraced, in the eyes of England, and of all Europe. This is, doubtless, great cause for rejoicing on the part of Irishmen, and we congratulate the *Daily Express* accordingly. Any one who attended the meeting in the Rotundo on Saturday could not help seeing that there was a deliberate plan to oppose the movement which the public were invited to promote. For that purpose a number of the lowest class, whom you could not approach with safety, some of them horse boys, and even beggars, were sent into the room, prompted by the editors and printers of one or two seditious newspapers, who interrupted the meeting constantly by groans, hisses, and cheers for the Pope. In these cheers any members of the meeting who were Roman Catholics could not refuse to join, the Pope being the head of the Church; but that loyalty was the feeling of the great majority was plain, when a cheer was demanded for the Queen, in which almost every man in the assembly joined enthusiastically.

The groans and disapproval of these few emissaries of seditious newspapers are used by curious, and what may be appropriately called express logic, as an argument against arming the loyal part of the population. And these ragged beggars are the dangerous disloyalists, who are to pay £7 or £8 for a uniform, and to get themselves drilled as Volunteers, in order to prove traitors when the proper occasion arrives. How curious, then, that they did not rather let the movement proceed, and thus further their machinations. But they, and those who sent them, were more quick-witted and observant than the *Daily Express*, and knew that a Volunteer movement, instead of being an assistance, would be the destruction of sedition and disloyalty in this country, and a common ground upon which those of all creeds might unite in the support of law and order, which it is the interest of every man to sustain who has anything to lose.

I need not say how much I am disappointed at the result of Colonel French's second attempt in the House of Commons last night, or how completely I concur in your leading article of this morning on that subject. I can only add that, in my opinion, and that of many others who are neither rash nor inexperienced, the Government, and those who support them have, in this matter, made a stupid and egregious blunder, the consequence of which may be more serious than they apprehend, and are losing a golden opportunity, which wise statesmen would have gladly availed themselves of.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN.

Dublin, 1st August, 1860.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.

PARSONSTOWN, 1ST AUGUST.—On Sunday night, or at an early hour on Monday morning last, an outrage of a most singular and murderous character was perpetrated at Rahan, near Tullamore. It appears that a man named Tarleton had been placed as a night watchman on board a lumber boat, which was moored on the canal near the village. While occupied in the discharge of that duty four men suddenly rushed into the boat and, simultaneously attacking the unfortunate man, they beat him with such ferocity that nothing short of his murder could have been their object. In that, however, Tarleton for the time disappointed them, by flinging himself into the water and struggling to the farther side of the canal. He has been removed to the county infirmary where he lies in a most precarious condition, and an investigation was promptly instituted by the local authorities. The man himself, however, is quite unable to afford any information by which a clue could be obtained as to his intended murderers, or as to what their motive in assailing him could possibly have been.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

A farmer, named Loughnane, when returning, on Saturday last, from Tullamore to his residence near that town, fell from a cart, the property of a neighbour of his, on which he was sitting, and died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received. The coroner, William Gowan, Esq., held an inquest on the following day, when the jury, in conformity with the foregoing facts, as elicited in evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

PARSONSTOWN TOWN COUNCIL.

At their meeting, this day, Mr. Henry Davis, of this town, merchant, was unanimously elected chairman of that body for the ensuing year.

REVIEW AT THE CURRAGH.—It is expected that a review will take place at the Curragh on Saturday next.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The petition adopted at the meeting at the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, now lies for signature at the office of this paper.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Parish, will be held in the Vestry-room to-morrow (Friday), to receive the report of the committee engaged in carrying out the rebuilding of the church.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—It will be seen by advertisement that Monsieur Latelle has determined to take the Rotundo Gardens, for the purpose of having under his able auspices some athletic sports to be held during the course of next week. They will consist in fencing, singlestick, vaulting, jumping, running, &c., and to the winner in each case a silver medal will be awarded. The games will be open to all persons wishing to compete, on intimating their intention to do so at the Gymnasium, [illegible] Peter-street.

THE FRESCOES IN [illegible] HOUSES OF P[illegible].—It is now three [illegible] since we first pointed attention to the dissolution of the frescoes in the so-called Poets' Hall, and since then we have from time to time noted their progressive decay. Some of the artists by whom these works were executed have been unwilling to admit that their works were destructible by damp; they cannot, however, now but confess that not only are some entirely destroyed, but that all are partially injured, and their total destruction is only a question of time. The progress of the decay is more rapid and patent after the dreary winter and the hitherto wet summer from which we have been suffering; and if there be any who yet doubt that damp is the cause of the ruin, they have but to examine for themselves, and be convinced.—*Art Journal*.

AMERICA.
-The Royal Mail Packet
, which left Rio de Janeiro
d. She brings no political,
ge on London, 25½; on Paris
d 6,200 to 6,300 reis; dock,

ERPOOL DOCKS.
AUGUST 2.—Last night a fire
ck warehouses. It was con-
he east end. The room was
es, which were all consumed,
hich explains why the fire did
own; supposition smoking.

MONS—YESTERDAY.
chair at 12 o'clock.
rs, Proctors, and Certificates
through committee.
MANAGEMENT BILL.
y for going into committee on
Management Act Amendment
he lateness of the session, and
of giving sufficient considera-
ant, moved, as an amendment,
r three months.
d the amendment was rejected
into committee on the bill, and
es.
uses proposed by private mem-
the bill passed through com-
e disposed of, and the House

LISH FUNDS.
ENING.—A fresh rise of ⅛ per cent.
ds to-day, owing to the publication
r of the French. In every other de-
hange an improved feeling prevails,
. The principal feature is the im-
Railway Stock, which opened this
s than 3 per cent., in consequence
ent of a dividend at the rate of 6½

Wheat, 58,964 qrs at 5[illegible]s; barley,
2,414 qrs at 26s 4d; rye, 50 qrs at
at 45s 1d; peas, 12[illegible] qrs at 51s 1d.
RKET, AUGUST 1st.—Weather has
turday. Foreign supplies of wheat
, but holders of wheat and flour very
nominally as on this day week,
quite neglected. Mediterranean
0 lbs. for feeding purposes. Peas
d fair demand. Oats and oatmeal, in
inally unaltered in value. To sell
to drop 3d. to 6d. Indian corn in
, to 19s. 6d. per 280 lbs. for yellow
report.

RACES—YESTERDAY.
May, 1st; Lord Milton, 2nd. Four
iger, 1st; Allington, second; St.

HESTER BETTING.
ainst Wizard (offered—take 4 to 1);
anby (taken); 20 to 1 against Ca[illegible]
o 3 against Horror (taken and offered).

TH WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC
88,562; increase, £4,206.

RESPONDENCE.
MOVEMENT AND THE "DAILY
EXPRESS."
TOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
with equal disgust and contempt the
Express, referred to by your correspon-
"A True Conservative." A more un-
appeared in the columns of any journal
ability. The Volunteer movement is
ional to enlist the sympathy of this
, which points every way but in the
principle. Besides, you advocated the
r Corps, and if reasons for the move-
as blackberries" they could not prevail
the eyes of the Daily Express. Could
diable that was supported by the de-
her of the Daily Express, that has run
? and, I was going to say, ran away with
iples also; but I remember that this part
te too fugitive and immaterial to be the
Nor, indeed, would it be doing you
say that your views ever resembled
revolving light of journalism, the
leaders, as well as their style and
always been far in advance of
leaded and leaden essays which the
inisters to its readers. To this and the
t of your paper, as well as to the
ction of the Express, I attribute the total
lation of the latter, even at a penny, to
ere the means of reducing it. However,
the Daily Express and the Nation had so
"Jubilate" over the meeting on Satur-
be regarded by the promoters of the
nt as otherwise than a failure. It had
the masses of the loyal community—not, I
of interest in Volunteering generally, but
rehension of the result of its application
apprehensions it has been the object of
riously to arouse, in which design it has
Nation, and their combined efforts have
e of Government, certainly (so far) suc-
reland not only undefended, but disgraced,
and, and of all Europe. This is, doubtless,
joicing on the part of Irishmen, and we
Daily Express accordingly. Any one who
ing in the Rotundo on Saturday could
that there was a deliberate plan to oppose
ch the public were invited to promote. For
nber of the lowest class, whom you could
safety, some of them horse boys, and even
nt into the room, prompted by the editors
or two seditious newspapers, who inter-
constantly by groans, hisses, and cheers
these cheers any members of the meeting
Catholics could not refuse to join, the Pope
the Church; but that loyalty was the feel-
majority was plain, when a cheer was given
Queen, in which almost every man in the
nthusiastically.
disapproval of these few emissaries of sedi-
are used by curious, and what may be ap-
d express logic, as an argument against
d part of the population. And these ragged
angerous disloyalists, who are to pay £1 or
, and to get themselves drilled as Volunteers,
e traitors when the proper occasion arrives,
hen, that they did not rather let
ed, and thus further their machinations,
ose who sent them, were more quick-witted
than the Daily Express, and knew that a
ment, instead of being an assistance, would be
of sedition and disloyalty in this country, and
d upon which those of all creeds might unite,
of law and order, which it is the interest of
sustain who has anything to lose.
y how much I am disappointed at the result
ch's second attempt in the House of Commons
ow completely I concur in your leading article
on that subject. I can only add that, in my
at of many others who are neither rash nor in-
e Government, and those who support them,
matter, made a stupid and egregious blunder,
e of which may be more serious than they ap-
re losing a golden opportunity, which wise
ld have gladly availed themselves of.—I
ur obedient servant,
A CITIZEN.
August, 1860.

KING'S COUNTY.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
DESPERATE OUTRAGE.
N, 1st AUGUST.—On Sunday night, or
ur on Monday morning last, an outrage
ular and murderous character was perpe-
an, near Tullamore. It appears that a
arleton had been placed as a night watch
a lumber boat, which was moored on the
village. While occupied in the discharge
ur men suddenly rushed into the boat,
ously attacking the unfortunate man, they
such ferocity that nothing short of his
have been their object. In that, however,
e time disappointed them, by flinging him
ater and struggling to the farther side of
has been removed to the county infirmary,
s in a most precarious condition, and
n was promptly instituted by the local
The man himself, however, is quite unable
information by which a clue could be ob-
is intended murderers, or as to what the
ailing him could possibly have been.
CORONER'S INQUEST.
amed Loughnane, when returning, on Sa-
m Tullamore to his residence near the
n a cart, the property of a neighbour, of
he was sitting, and died shortly after
he injuries he received. The coroner,
n, Esq., held an inquest on the following
e jury, in conformity with the foregoing
d in evidence, returned a verdict of "Ac-
."

ARSONSTOWN TOWN COUNCIL.
eting, this day, Mr. Henry Davis, of this
nt, was unanimously elected chairman of
the ensuing year.

THE CURRAGH.—It is expected that
ke place at the Curragh on Saturday next
AY LINE.—The petition adopted at the
Mansion-house, on Tuesday, now lies in
the office of this paper.
W'S CHURCH.—A meeting of the parish
ndrew's Parish, will be held in the Vestry
w (Friday), to receive the report of the
gaged in carrying out the rebuilding
SPORTS.—It will be seen by advertisement
Latelle has determined to take the [illegible]
, for the purpose of having under his [illegible]
athletic sports to be held during the course
They will consist in fencing, singlestick,
ing, running, &c., and to the winner
ver medal will be awarded. The game
o all persons wishing to compete on
intention to do so at the [illegible] Gymnasium,
[illegible]ES IN THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—
years since we first pointed attention
of the frescoes in the so-called Poet's
then we have from time to time noted
e decay. Some of the artists by whom
e executed have been unwilling to admit
s were destructible by damp; they
r, now but confess that not only
estroyed, but that all are partially
r total destruction is only a question
gress of the decay is more rapid
dreary winter and the hitherto wet
which we have been suffering; and
o yet doubt that damp is the cause
ave but to examine for themselves, and
Art Journal.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).—A Parliamentary return shows that the number of teachers trained by the Commissioners from the commencement up to the 31st of December, 1859, is 5,387; the number of trained teachers in the employment of the Commissioners of National Education on the 31st of December, 1859, is 3,333, which includes the trained teachers in charge of district model schools, workhouse and prison schools.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—On Tuesday last, upwards of a dozen children narrowly escaped poisoning, in the neighbourhood of Kilmacow. The young creatures, while roaming through the fields, plucked a peculiar deleterious berry off the hedges, of which they eat heartily. On their return home, several of them showed the usual symptoms of poison, but fortunately Dr. Cullinane, dispensary doctor, being at hand, they promptly received the necessary antidotes and treatment at that gentleman's hands, and one and all were happily rescued from their impending fate. Parents could not be too cautious in preventing their children running such fearful risks.

CRIMINALS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—A material part of the punishment of the stocks, when employed in the open air, consisted, of course, in the public disgrace to which the victim was exposed. We might suppose that the shame of such exposure was keenly felt in the middle ages, from the frequency with which it was employed. This exposure before the public was, we know, originally the chief characteristic of the cucking-stool, for the process of ducking the victim in the water seems to have been only added to it at a later period. An engraving, taken from an illumination in the unique manuscript of the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," in the Hunterian Library at Glasgow, represents a person thus exposed to the scorn and derision of the populace in the executioner's cart, which is drawn through the streets of a town. To be carried about in a cart was always considered as especially disgraceful, probably because it was thus that malefactors were usually conducted to the gallows. In the early romances of the cycle of King Arthur we have an incident which forms an apt illustration of the prevalence of this feeling. Sir Lancelot, when hastening to rescue his lady, Queen Guenever, has the misfortune to lose his horse, and, meeting with a carter, he seizes his cart as the only means of conveyance, for the weight of his armour prevented him from walking. Queen Guenever and her ladies, from a bay window of the castle of Sir Meliagraunce, saw him approach, and one of the latter exclaimed, "See, madame, where as rideth in a cart a goodly armed knight! I suppose that he rideth to hanging." Guenever, however, saw by his shield that it was Sir Lancelot. "Ah, most noble knight," she said, when she saw him in this condition, "I see well that thou hast been hard bested, when thou ridest in a cart." Then she rebuked that lady that compared him to one riding in a cart to hanging. "It was foul-mouthed," said the queen, "and evil compared, so to compare the most noble knight of the world in such a shameful death. O Jhesu! defend him and keep him," said the queen, "from all mischievous end."—*Art Journal.*

POLICY OF NAPOLEON III.—The Emperor's letter, which will be found in another column, will be read with interest by all, and with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman and familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is master of a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually "under arms;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice. But why are all these topics to be brought up when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly there is scope for interference of some sort in Syria; and, as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumours which are current respecting the origin of the civil war, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual questions of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable events, and the consequent appeal for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy Peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of War.—*London Times.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 31.

VOLUNTEER CORPS (IRELAND) BILL.

Colonel FRENCH asked leave to bring in a bill to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer corps which are now by law applicable to Great Britain. He regretted that his noble friend at the head of the Government had announced his intention to oppose the proposition. If his noble friend continued his opposition, he (Colonel French) should feel it his duty to take the sense of the House on his motion. Although the noble lord proposed to spend £9,000,000 in fortifications—to fortify Plymouth, and Portsmouth, and Dover, and the Thames, he would leave Ireland perfectly defenceless—Ireland, which during the late war was thrice invaded, at Carrickfergus and other places. In the event of an invasion of England, every soldier would be drawn away from Ireland, and the country would have no protection beyond her constabulary. At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Dublin it was proposed and unanimously agreed that the enrolment of a Volunteer force for the defence of the United Kingdom was equally essential to Ireland as to Great Britain, and that the refusal to permit the establishment of volunteer corps in Ireland would tend to excite jealousy where there should be union, and was, besides, an unconstitutional proceeding; and those Irishmen, they pledged themselves that neither now nor in future would they permit or sanction the Volunteer movement in Ireland to become of a party or sectarian character. How long was the system of insult to Ireland to be tolerated? How long was this country to be told that Ireland was the weakest part of her Majesty's dominions. He believed that in no part of those dominions would an invasion be more promptly or more strenuously repelled than in Ireland. How long, then, would the head of the Government support a policy which made the existing great distinction between different portions of the United Kingdom? Allusion had been made by the noble lord to the collision which took place the other day between a party of Protestants and a party of Roman Catholics. To what did he attribute that collision? Why was not the blame placed where it was due—on the policy of the British Government, which had years ago called twice on the Orangemen to arm, and had sought to promote jealousy between the parties instead of union? When the militia were called out Protestants and Roman Catholics worked well together; and so it would be if volunteers were enrolled of all classes together. What he wanted was to assimilate the law of the 42d George III. in the two countries. It had been said that it would be dangerous to leave arms in the hands of the Irish Volunteers. But he proposed to leave arms in their hands? Why, arms were not left in the hands of the English Volunteers. They only had them in their possession at drill. It was, then, to assist England, to assist the United Kingdom, in the event of an invasion, that he asked leave to bring in a bill "to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer corps which are now by law applicable to Great Britain."

Mr. CARDWELL did not think the House would consider that it would be judicious or expedient to accede to the motion; nor did he believe that to do so would give satisfaction to Ireland. His hon. friend said that he only proposed to assimilate the law, and to leave it optional with the Government to carry it into execution. If the law had originally been general, and it had been left to the Government to apply it locally at discretion, this might not have been objectionable; but under existing circumstances, Ireland having been excepted from the operation of the law from the peace of Amiens down to the present time, to pass a bill removing the exception would hardly leave the Government any option or discretion, for the natural expectation would be the Government must act upon the powers thus conferred upon them. With great respect to his hon. friend, then, he did not think it would be judicious or generally satisfactory to the people of Ireland that the legislature should take that step at the present moment. The ground for his opinion, as stated by the noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government a fortnight ago, was, not from the slightest doubt or fear that it would be possible to obtain in Ireland a large number of loyal men willing to engage in the defence of the country, for the historian of other days had stated that the moment there was an apprehension of an invasion of Ireland all sectarian jealousy and animosity between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and that the latter, although not by law allowed to bear arms, nevertheless joined in bringing in subscriptions for raising a volunteer force against the army of the foreign invader. And if that was the case at the former period, far more might the Government rely on a similar loyal action at the present moment. It was not, then, on account of any fears of Irish loyalty that the Government objected to raising a Volunteer force in Ireland. But it could not be denied that there were in Ireland other considerations of great importance that it was necessary to keep in mind. When the Government were called upon to put arms into the hands of the Irish people, they were bound to look to the probable consequences. The hon. gentleman had said that the calling out of volunteers would bring Protestants and Roman Catholics together. Doubtless it would bring them together. But would this bringing of them together promote harmony, or would it have the opposite effect? In former times the result had been witnessed of having arms in their hands in times of temporary or occasional excitement. That result had been that the people had acted as enemies rather than as friends, a result which, of all others, we ought to deprecate and to guard against. Was such not the case recently? Why, [illegible] Belfast was at this very moment the [illegible] under the Peace Preservation Act. And what was the cause? Party strife, leading to an outbreak and serious apprehensions with regard to the peace of the country. It was because, not Ireland generally, but certain parts of Ireland, were subject to these animosities, [illegible] that the Government had hesitated to call [illegible] the acknowledged loyalty of the people. He believed that the decision of the Government had given great satisfaction in Ireland; for, notwithstanding the loyalty of the people and their desire to rally round the Queen and the country, since the declaration of the Government on this subject a fortnight since, the applications to the Government to permit the enrolment of Volunteers in Ireland had been very small. Under all the circumstances the Government thought they were [illegible] discharging their duty to the country by refusing their sanction to the raising of Volunteer corps in Ireland.

Mr. MAGUIRE would like to know if there was an Irish member in the House satisfied with the answer which had just been given by the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, and cheers.) Anything so shallow, so barefaced, so bordering upon what was called "humbug"—(a laugh)—as the speech of the right hon. gentleman, he had never heard in his life. The right hon. gentleman endeavoured to establish some kind of analogy between the state of things in 1798 and now. On that occasion, he said, when there was real alarm the people of Ireland sought for arms and rallied round their Sovereign. Going back a little, in 1782 the whole defence vouchsafed to Ireland from England was a company of invalids. (Laughter.) Ireland was left utterly and entirely defenceless; and no doubt the spirit of Ireland did rally round the Throne, and raise an army as gallant as ever stood on the shores of the country. But the right hon. gentleman said, if there was real danger the people would rally round the Throne again. He (Mr. Maguire) asked the noble lord at the head of the Government to state, if not now, on Friday, why he was asking for £9,000,000 of money. (Hear.) Against whom were we to fortify? Where was the danger? If danger affected England, did it not affect Ireland? The noble lord in his speech had foreshadowed the danger as coming from France. To-night it was said there was no danger to Ireland. These statements involved a monstrous absurdity. He (Mr. Maguire) believed that there was danger, and was Ireland to be left unprepared? Was it to be supposed that the Irish people had an intuitive knowledge of the rifle, and was even the goose step to be an accomplishment confined to England? If Ireland was to be defended against invasion, they ought to be taught in time the use of arms. The right honourable gentleman implied that the Government did not care about Ireland. Was that the way to make the people of Ireland loyal? The right hon. gentleman said he had a perfect belief in the loyalty of the people of Ireland, but he declined to trust them. The reasons of the right hon. gentleman were that occasionally there were disturbances between the Orangemen and Catholics. Whose fault was that? The same power that put down the Ribbon confederacy ought to crush the Orange confederacy. He believed that the Volunteer system would promote a good feeling amongst all classes. But, should he speak the truth? He would, and he would say this, that after the statement of the noble lord and the statement of the right hon. gentleman, if the French were to land on the shores of that country to-morrow, he believed that, armed or unarmed, the vast proportion of the population would not meet them as foes. (Oh, oh.) Was that feeling to be encouraged in Ireland? Disaffection existed in the great bulk of the population, in the large mass; and he would tell the noble lord that he was pursuing an unwise course, and he protested against the sham and mockery of the statement which had been made by the right hon. gentleman.

Lord PALMERSTON—Sir, I cannot say that either my hon. and gallant friend who made this motion, or the hon. gentleman who has just spoken, has held out any great encouragement to the House to depart from the line which my right hon. friend has pursued. My hon. and gallant friend, wishing to convince the House that there could be no possible chance or danger of a hostile collision between different sects in Ireland, gave as an illustration an anecdote. He stated that two Irish gentlemen, after travelling together for three weeks on the most agreeable and confidential footing, happened to make the discovery, one fine morning, that one of them was an Orangeman, on which the other said to him "You, an Orangeman! I never should have guessed it. I always thought Orangemen were ready to cut our throats." "Ah!" said the other, "we are ready to cut your throats, but only because we think you want to cut our throats." (Laughter.) Well, now, if two classes would live together for three weeks on the same terms of intimate association——

Colonel FRENCH—I did not say three weeks.

Lord PALMERSTON—Well, live upon these agreeable terms of companionship which prevailed between those two individuals, they would be dispossessed of the notion which these hostile associations do entertain as the representatives of a class—that each class wanted metaphorically to cut the throats of the other, and entertained hostile sentiments towards each other—then I admit that the dangers anticipated by my right hon. friend would be chimerical. But so long as by the admission of my hon. and gallant friend those feelings of mutual distrust exist between two large classes of the population of Ireland, I do not think it desirable to follow the recommendation of my hon. and gallant friend, and place arms in the hands of those classes. Then comes the hon. gentleman the member for Dungarvan (Mr. Maguire), and he goes much farther, because he tells us that if the French were to land, the majority of the Irish nation would meet them not as foes; and he went further still, for in a few sentences his imagination led him—and I believe it was only his imagination—to state that the great bulk of the Irish people were entirely disaffected to the British Government. Well, those are strange assertions to make with a view to encourage the Government to give them a military pastime. The hon. gentleman says that he knows the people of Ireland better than we do. I venture to say that in that respect we know Ireland better than he does. It often happens that those who are a little removed from an object see it more accurately and plainer than those who are immediately in contact with it. The hon. gentleman may be influenced with regard to local parties and feelings, which he does not share in, by what comes to his knowledge, and he may generalise erroneously in some particular instances; but I utterly deny, on the part of the Irish people, the aspersion which the hon. gentleman, in his zeal and oratorical display, has cast on his countrymen, and I say that he also very much misrepresented, the state of things in Ireland. He paid a great compliment to the powers of speech on the part of myself and my right hon friend, because he ascribed the disaffection of the great mass of the population to a speech I made a week ago and a speech of my right hon. friend this evening, and he said those speeches would have the wonderful effect of converting a loyal into a disloyal nation, and render the bulk of the people disaffected. He did not say whether that state of things had been anticipated by these unhappy speeches, or whether it had been created by them. The way in which, according to the hon. gentleman, this feeling was infused into the minds of the Irish people was by having it proved to them by what we said that in the event of an invasion they would be totally defenceless and unprotected, and therefore they would only have the choice of submitting to the inconveniences of a hopeless resistance, or bowing the neck to the invader. Is Ireland in that state? In the first place, in a time of peace 30,000 regular troops are there, and so far from showing distrust in the Irish people, there is the organised militia of 30,000 more. There are 60,000 of armed and trained men at the outstart of a war to meet any enemy that might promise to invade the shores, and I think, with 60,000 men, it is rather a stretch of the imagination to say that Ireland is totally capable of resistance. There would be also 80,000 Militia of England, and 20,000 Militia of Scotland, of which, in the possibility of Ireland being the object of attack, the principal portion would be turned across the Channel, and a portion of the regular troops from England also. I think, therefore, the hon. gentleman is really much mistaken as to the defensive force applicable to Ireland, and I am sure he is as to the feeling of the Irish people. I can only say that I think the reasons alleged by my right hon. friend for declining at present to accept the powers the hon. gentleman wishes to dispose of are perfectly sufficient, and therefore I am content to rest on the arguments he has used in the division we shall come to on the motion of my hon. and gallant friend.

Mr. P. URQUHART said there were town and gown rows in Oxford and Cambridge; but that was not held to be a reason why there should be no Volunteers there.

Colonel DUNNE said it was true there were 30,000 regular troops in Ireland, but how long would they remain there? There were 20,000 militia, but they were not allowed to retain their arms. Would it not be better for the Government at once to say that they had no faith in the loyalty of the Irish people?

Mr. HADFIELD said the present prosperity of Ireland was almost unprecedented, and this was the time to trust the people. He had always been in favour of placing Ireland on an equality with England.

Lord ASHLEY said the best way to make a man have confidence in you was to place confidence in him. It was like a man and wife. If a husband was inconsiderately jealous, the probability was that his wife would give him cause for jealousy. (Laughter.) He thought they might trust the Irish people. He had the honour to hold a commission in the Royal London Irish Volunteers. In that corps all creeds and opinions were represented, but all were in harmony.

The House divided, and the numbers were—
Ayes 30
Noes 86
Majority against the motion ... —56

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

A correspondent, in a communication dated Madrid, July 25, observes:—The Moors want Spain to evacuate Tetuan before it touches the promised indemnity, and Spain, conscious that she has defrauded every market in Europe, has an instinctive repugnance against giving credit. But, then, what is to be done? How is the Government to meet the expense, the continuous drain of a large force on the African Continent, especially when the commandant of the said force writes for reinforcements, and does not conceal his dread lest his swarthy neighbours should swarm in upon him and slaughter the garrison? If the Spanish Government could be frank and aboveboard at once, it would lament ever having meddled with the Moors. Spain has impaled herself on the horns of a dilemma, which renders her doubly ridiculous since her absurd pretensions to take rank amongst the Great Powers. But these said Great Powers do not appear to be disposed to admit Spain into their company. The objections came not from France or England, but from Austria and Prussia; the former especially, seeing the ground slipping from under her, tormented by the conviction that she will have to suffer further dismemberment of her empire, which will so curtail her of her fair proportions that she will be forced to resign her claim to her present rank. She is unwilling to listen to the shrill cry, "Ote toi de la, que je m'y mette." Prussia also remonstrates against such pretensions. The Regent observes with reason that Spain has as yet done nothing to justify any rise in rank—on the contrary, all her public acts are derogatory to the dignity of a great nation. Moreover, she considers that if Spain be admitted she will be followed by Piedmont and the whole gang of German Principalities. It was but yesterday that the papers were avowing that General Prim had been sent to Paris for the express purpose of advocating these pretensions. They indulged in aspirations for the success of his mission; but this morning the semi-official "Correspondencia" says that the statements made by several of its contemporaries, that General Prim has been sent to Paris to treat on the propriety of declaring Spain a Great Power, is erroneous; he has, it declares, no such mission. So great has been the activity displayed in making ammunition in the arsenals, that there is now a stock of gunpowder and all kinds of projectiles ten times greater than that which existed at the commencement of the campaign in Africa. It is said, too, that in a short time all the infantry will be armed with rifle muskets, and that improvements are about to be introduced in the harness of the artillery. The Queen is giving a series of splendid *fetes* at the Royal residence of San Ildefonso.

An extraordinary ceremony was solemnised yesterday at La Granja. It was Queen Christina's birthday—an anniversary which has been allowed to pass unhonoured, unnoticed for the last six years, since O'Donnell, our present Prime Minister, had her escorted to the frontiers of the kingdom, confiscated all her possessions in Spain, subjected her to that rigorous inquiry which unfortunately revealed that the mother had plundered her legitimate children of their property, that she might bestow it upon her bastards, whose birth certificates she had falsified, that they might rank as lawfully begotten. Six long years have elapsed since the Queen's mother was sheltered from the violence of the people whom she had plundered and whose feelings she had outraged, by Marshal O'Donnell, who, however, justified himself by decreeing her perpetual banishment, and spurred on the Committee of Inquiry to publish those documents which have for ever branded her name with infamy. All this took place on the 21st July, 1854. The day is not so far distant. Queen Christina has undergone no change. She has grown older, but probably no better. There are the damning proofs still in evidence against her, that she plundered her own children and her daughter's subjects; that she committed forgery to destroy the proofs of her adulterous intercourse with Munoz during the lifetime of the Royal wittol Ferdinand. And now the birthday of the proscribed Princess is celebrated by a *besamanos*, a kissing of hands, similar to your drawingrooms or levees in England. A ceremony which was performed yesterday at the Palace of La Granja, the post of chief mourner, for his past persecution of the Queen, being occupied by O'Donnell himself.

THE MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

It is remarked by some of the German journals that the report of the Military Committee of the Diet of the Confederation, rejecting the Prussian plan of reform in the Federal military system, was presented at Frankfort on the day the Prince Regent of Prussia met the Emperor of Austria at Toeplitz. It had been believed that an improvement in the complicated and inefficient organization of the Federal army would be one of the questions discussed between the two Powers at Toeplitz. But, as the Austrian representative at the Diet opposed the Prussian plan, by instructions from Vienna, the hopes of any change in the German military system is reluctantly abandoned. The accounts of the interview agree in stating that no treaty or convention of any kind has been formally made between Austria and Prussia; that some approach to an understanding as to a common action in case of hostilities may have been effected; but that the meeting will have no effect on the internal policy of either State. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* says that the very question that does not immediately relate to the external defence of Germany must be deferred for some time to come. No political changes can be proposed or undertaken by the Federal Diet. The dissensions such reforms would excite would render all union impossible; and, to secure that union the present moment, everything else must be sacrificed.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Melazzo, on July 21, by a Volunteer from Turin, to a relation:—

"This time it was not heat of sun alone, but heat of cannon. Bosco came out from Melazzo to attack us, but, as one of his battalions showed signs of insubordination, he returned and picked out his men, to whom he added the Swiss and Germans sent to him from Messina. Medici bore the brunt of the action; then Cosenz came up to his help, and the engagement became furious. Our Generals exposed themselves too much, and both of them had very narrow escapes. We took advantage of the ground to avoid the sweep of their artillery, then rose and charged at the point of the bayonet. We cried out 'Savoy!' the others uttered different battle-cries, and so we encouraged one another. But the getting into Melazzo was the hardest part of the work. There the enemy knew the locality, was double our force, and prepared. The *sbirri* of the province of Palermo, many of the very men whom Garibaldi had saved from the fury of the people, had thrown themselves into the houses, and were peppering us like the very devil. Garibaldi fought like a lion, but exposed himself too much, and it is a miracle that he was not killed. During this assault, which lasted two whole hours, we fired very little. It was the bayonet that gained the day. We have lost many of our comrades in those accursed streets, but we gained possession of the town after a regular slaughter of the police and the Royalists as well. Those police agents behaved most treacherously. The Swiss were the last to retreat into the fort. Bosco has now sent a flag of truce, and asks permission to go out with the honours of war. In these actions we have had at length the pleasure of seeing a goodly number of the Sicilians fighting, like ourselves, in the open field, and following us manfully when charging with the bayonet."

The *Presse* publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:—

"At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchini commanded the left; General Medici and Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed halfway between Meri and Melazzo. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig-trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting '*Viva l'Italia!*' Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese Carbiniers and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within 20 paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of 50 cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Colonel Donan's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Misori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender!' The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitans, Bavarians, and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day."

The whole of the Neapolitan army takes the road to Melazzo; it is pursued as far as the first houses; there the guns of the fort take part in the combat. You know the situation of Melazzo, which is built on a ridge of land forming almost a promontory. The combat, which had commenced in the eastern gulf, had gradually retreated to the western; there the Turkeri frigate, formerly the Veloce, was stationed. General Garibaldi remembers that he was first brought up to be a seaman; he rushes to the deck of the Tukeri, mounts the yard-arm, and thence overlooks the battle. A troop of Neapolitan cavalry, with infantry, was issuing from the fort to succour the Royal troops; Garibaldi has levelled against them a 60-pounder, which fires grape at them, at less than quarter range; the Neapolitans fly without waiting for a second salute. Then a contest ensues between the fort and the frigate; Garibaldi sees that he has drawn upon himself the fire of the fort; he springs into a boat, steps on shore, and returns to where the fire of musketry from Melazzo is the hottest. These volleys of musketry last an hour longer, after which the Neapolitans, driven out from house after house, enter the castle.

I had remained on board ship a spectator of the fight, and was impatient to embrace the victor. Night came on; it forced me to land, and while listening to the report of the last musket-shot, we entered Melazzo. It is impossible to form an idea of the disorder and terror prevailing in the town, which is said to be not over patriotic. The dead and wounded lay stretched in the streets; the French Consul's house was encumbered with the dying. General Cosenz was among the number of the wounded. No one could tell me where Medici was or Garibaldi. In the midst of a group of officers I perceived Major Cenni, who offered to lead me himself to where the General was. Then, going along the parts near the shore, we found the general under the porch of a church, and surrounded by his staff. He lay there, his head propped by his saddle, and exhausted with fatigue; he was sleeping. His supper was near him; it consisted of a morsel of bread and a jug of water. My dear Carini, I was transported back to 2,500 years ago, and I saw myself face to face with Cincinnatus. God preserve you, my dear Sicilians, because, were any mischance to deprive you of him, the whole world could not give you another like him.

CRESCENT CLUB FOOT RACES—YESTERDAY.
Hon. Secretary—J. J. Wilson, Esq. Judge—R. J. Christian, Esq.

The north side had their gathering last evening, at the Crescent, Clontarf, to witness these sports, which are now becoming so universally popular. The entries for the different events were numerous, and all well contested. The style in which Mr. R. D. Richards won the 1,000 yards race calls for special notice, and the youngsters exerted themselves to the utmost in the different races in which they vied. Mr. Lawrence's display of fireworks, as usual, was unique.

The entries for the great competition athletic games, under the management of the same committee who conducted the champion games at the Rotundo Gardens, on Monday last, close with the hon. secretary on Friday next.

The following is a return of the sport:—

First (Flat) Race—Not exceeding twelve years—200 yards—William Williams, white and black, 1; Arthur Christian, white, 2; J Vernon, blue and white; James Rynd, red; J R Gifford, pink; W Fiolliott, red; R Williamson, white; R Gate, blue; W Carruthers, pink; John Rynd, blue.

Second (Flat) Race—Not exceeding eight years—200 yards—J B Ferguson, blue, 1; R Gate, red, 2; W Strickland, pink; John Rynd, blue; W H Hector, red; G F Strickland, red, white, and blue; R A Lees, red and white; C Carruthers, red.

Third (Hurdle) Race—Not exceeding sixteen years—450 yards—R Christian, crimson and white, 1; J Christian, scarlet, 2; W Gifford, white stripes; R White, red; W C M'Mechan, white; Harcourt Lees, white and puce; J Preston, red check; Kendal Bushe, light blue.

Fourth (Flat) Race—Not exceeding fourteen years—600 yards—F Hector, red, 1; Thomas Carpenter, blue stripe, 2; James Rynd, red; — Mulvany, white, blue cap; Thomas Finnamore, red; Harry Lees, pink and white.

Fifth (Hurdle) Race—Not exceeding 20 years—600 yards—C Murphy, white, 1; J H Russell, red and white, 2; John Stephenson, red; George Murphy, white, red cap; T W Edwards, white, blue cap; James Watson, pink. Well contested, and won only by a yard.

Sixth (Flat) Race—Distance, 800 yards—Open to all the previous starters, except the winners—J Stephenson, 1; T H Russell, 2.

Scratch Race—R D Richards, 1.

Vaulting with the Hands—For Boys of eleven years—W Carruthers, 1.

Vaulting with the Hands—For Boys of fourteen years—F Hector, 1.

Vaulting with the Hands—For Boys of sixteen years—J Christian, 1.

High Jump—For Boys of eleven years—A Christian and W W Carruthers—a tie.

High Jump—For Boys of fourteen years—F Hector, 1.

High Jump—For Boys of sixteen years—K. Bushe, 1.

Height—Four feet four inches.

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.—Jackson, the American Deer, will run Levett any distance, from four to six miles, for £50 aside, and give or take reasonable expenses to run in Dublin or London, in one month from signing articles. Should Levett not feel disposed to accept the above challenge, Jackson will take £50 to £25, that he will run twenty miles in two hours, either in London or Dublin. By forwarding articles to *Bell's Life*, or to Mr. Wilson's, Spotted Dog, Strand, London, a match can be ensured.

CRICKET.

RATHMINES VOLUNTEERS v. THE BLOOMFIELD.

This match was played on the grounds of the former on the 31st, and was decided in favour of the Rathmines by 26 runs. For the Rathmines the batting and bowling of Messrs. H. Lloyd and J. Mawe, also the batting of Mr. H. Purcell, was excellent. For the Bloomfield the batting and wicket-keeping of Mr. R. Cropton, the batting of Mr. Robinson, and the bowling of Mr. Evans was admirable. Subjoined is the score:—

RATHMINES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J Mawe, c Robinson, b Evans	0	c R Crofton, b S Warren	5
A Ferguson, c and b R Crofton	5	run out	5
H Lloyd, run out	16	b R Crofton	0
A Lloyd, run out	1	c Carleton, b R Crofton	4
W Smith, b R Crofton	5	c Carleton, b Evans	2
R Tyrrell, run out	0	b Evans	8
D C Ferguson, b R Crofton	0	b S Warren	9
J Hunt, b Evans	2	not out	3
H Purcell, not out	10	b Carleton	4
J Benson, sen, b b R Crofton	6	c Evans, b S Warren	0
J Purcell, c Robinson, b Evans	0	b S Warren	0
B 2, w b 2, n b 1	5	B 6, w 2	8
Total	50	Total	56

BLOOMFIELD.

— Lovelock, b H Lloyd	0	b H Lloyd	7
S Warren, run out	3	b H Lloyd	4
R Crofton, not out	14	b H Lloyd	0
H Evans, b H Lloyd	1	C A Ferguson, b H Lloyd	8
D. Carleton, b H Lloyd	1	b H Lloyd	2
A Grandison, c and b J Mawe	1	run out	0
M Kennedy, b J Benson, sen	1	b J Mawe	11
W Cooney, b J Benson, sen	1	c J Mawe, b H Lloyd	0
— Robinson, run out	8	not out	5
J Carter, run out	0	b H Lloyd,'	0
— Bernardo, b H Lloyd	3	b J Mawe	0
B 4, l b 2	6	B 6, l b 1, w 2	9
Total	39	Total	41

CITY OF DERRY REGATTA.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

This regatta, which was looked forward to with considerable interest, came off on the waters of the Foyle, on Tuesday last, under the most auspicious circumstances, and under the patronage of the Earl of Erne, Lord Viscount Hamilton, M P; Sir F W Heygate, Bart, M P; William M'Cormick, Esq, M P; George Skipton, Esq, J P; and Alexander J R Stewart, Esq, J P. The prizes to be competed for attracted to the contest a large number of competitors from the banks of the Foyle, from Lough Swilly, Coleraine, and Enniskillen. The local lines of railway conveyed a considerable number of excursionists from the various places along the termini, while large numbers arrived in the city by various conveyances from the three neighbouring counties. The weather was highly favourable, the heat of the sunshine being tempered by a brisk north-westerly breeze. Flags were displayed from the Custom-house, port, and harbour office, and several other public buildings in the neighbourhood. The shipping in the port were bedecked to their utmost point with their gayest bunting, and the waters of the beautiful Foyle were dotted with beautiful craft of various size and build. The line of quays were literally covered with eager and delighted spectators, and every salient point on both sides of the river from which a view could be obtained was occupied. The proceedings were animating in the highest degree, which were still further enhanced by the excellent performance of a variety of popular and appropriate airs by the members of the Londonderry Amateur Brass Band. The river steamer Ardentinny, was kindly placed at the disposal of the committee to accompany the several races, a kindness which was eagerly taken advantage of by the *elite* of the city and surrounding districts.

The stewards were—Samuel Wall, Esq.; James Corcadden, Esq.; Dixon Scott, Esq.; Thomas Chambers, Esq.; John Munn, Esq.; Robert Sipper, Esq.; William M'Cormick, jun, Esq.; and James E. Nesbitt, Esq. Secretary—John S. M'Cay, Esq. Treasurer—John Lyons, Esq. The judges were—Captain Wm. Coppin, and Abraham H. Stewart, Esq. The arrangements were perfect in their entirety, and obviated anything like inconvenience or confusion. The published rules and regulations were strictly adhered to in every race.

FIRST RACE.—For yachts or decked boats a time race; half a minute per ton allowed. Prize, a silver cup, value 10 guineas, with five sovereigns added. The cup to be won two years in succession before it becomes the absolute property of the winner. Entrance 10s. Three yachts to compete, or no race.

At half-past twelve o'clock the following boats started from the flag-boat, opposite the Morecambe Steamboat Wharf, on the lowering of the red flag and the firing of a gunshot from the Garland steamer:—

Gazelle ... ... John Haslitt, Esq.
Bianca ... ... J. S. M'Cay, Esq.
Sunbeam ... ... T. Lyons, Esq.
Flirt ... ... D. Scott, Esq.
Juneta (did not start) ... S. Watt, Esq.

The course to be taken was—To start from flag boat at the Morecambe Wharf, round the Conneberry Lightship, keeping same on port side, and back to flag-boat, keeping it also to port. They came round the flag-boat in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Gazelle	2	31	0
Flirt	2	37	25
Bianca	2	42	[illegible]

SECOND RACE.—For open pleasure boats of twenty-six feet keel or under. First prize, £6; second prize, £4. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. To start at one o'clock. Course—To start from flag-boat at Morecambe Wharf, round Light ship at foot of Rosse's Bay, and back to flag-boat, keeping both on port side. This course to be gone over twice. The following boats started at ten minutes past one o'clock.

Foam ... ... J. M. Gowan.
John of Moville ... John Heron.
Wave ... ... T. Cooper.
Wave ... ... R. Lepper, Esq.
Elizabeth ... ... M'Laughlin.
Venture ... ... Brown,
Sylph ... ... W. Moore, Esq.

They came in as follows:—

	H.	M.
Foam (first prize)	2	48
John of Moville (second prize)	2	53

THIRD RACE.—For two-oared square-sterned boats, of 25 feet keel or under, and not less than 4½ feet beam. To be rowed, steered, and owned by gentlemen amateurs of this city. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. To start at 3 o'clock. Course—To start from flag-boat at the Morecambe Wharf, round flag-boat at Rock Mill, and back to flag-boat at Morecambe Wharf, keeping all flag-boats on port side.

The following competed, and started at 2-30:—

Gipsey Lass ... ... Thomas Graham.
Blue Devil ... ... John Doran.
Paddy ... ... John Hayes.

They rounded the flag-boat in the following order:—

	H.	M.	S.
Blue Devil	2	32	30
Paddy	2	33	50
Gipsey Lass	0	0	0

EXTRA RACE.—For four-oared square-sterned boats of 26 feet keel or under, and not less than 5½ feet beam. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as previous race.

The following started for the contest:—

Paddy ... ... J. T. Hayes.
Waterwitch ... ... Cassidy.
Leila ... ... J. Hunter, jun.

They came in as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
Paddy	3	43	0
Waterwitch	3	47	0
Leila	0	0	0

FOURTH RACE.—For four-oared Drouthein boats, of 26 feet keel or under, and not less than 5½ feet beam. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as previous race.

Three boats started for the contest:—

Anne of Tara ... ... James Atcheson.
Victor ... ... Thomas Graham.
Bessy ... ... Thos. Kennedy.

They arrived as follows:—

Anne of Tara ... ... First.
Victor ... ... Second.
Bessy ... ... Third.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-oared gigs of all lengths. To be rowed, steered, and owned by gentlemen amateurs of this city. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as previous race.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-oared square-sterned boats of 25 feet keel or under, and not less than 4½ feet beam. Open to all pullers. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as previous race.

SEVENTH RACE.—For boats of 20 feet keel or under, and not less than 1½ feet beam. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as previous race.

EIGHTH RACE.—For punts, to be pulled with sculls. First prize, £1 10s; second prize, 15s. Entrance, 1s. Three boats to compete, or no second prize will be given. Course—To start from flag-boat at Morecambe Wharf, round flag-boat at Slip, and back to flag-boat at Morecambe Wharf, keeping both on port side.

NINTH RACE.—For four-oared gigs of all lengths, to be rowed by professionals or others. First prize, £6; second prize, £3. Entrance, 5s. Three boats to compete, or no race. Same course as in seventh race.

TENTH RACE.—For a punt with a gentleman therein, to be captured, and the rower held fast by the bow-oarsman of a four-oared boat, in ten minutes. Prize, £1. Entrance free.

The last five-mentioned races had not entered upon the contest when the despatch left. The several races were well and vigorously contested, and did much credit to the parties concerned; and it is gratifying to be able to state that the greatest harmony characterised the entire proceedings, which were witnessed by hundreds of thousands, and that no accident occurred. The committee hospitably entertained the visitors to the flag-boat during the day with refreshments. It is to be hoped that the success which has attended this regatta will emulate to still greater triumphs.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 30.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Richard Denis Kelly, C.B., of the 34th Regiment, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

WHITEHALL, JULY 30.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Sir William Jardine, Bart., William Joshua Ffennell, Esq., and George Kettilby Rickards, Esq, to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, with the view of increasing the supply of a valuable article of food for the benefit of the public.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 28.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Adolph Schlostein as Consul at Melbourne, for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 31.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Assistant-Surgeon Frederick George Kerin, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Surgeon, vice Tardrew, deceased; July 31.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Cecil Edward Martyn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holton, who retires; July 31.

4th Dragoon Guards—James Alexander Tait, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Seymour, who has retired; July 31.

5th Dragoon Guards—Richard Francis Chaplin, gent., to Cornet, by purchase, vice Scarlett, promoted; July 31.

4th Light Dragoons—William Langton Coke, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Kennedy, promoted; July 31. Samuel Charles Newton, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, promoted; August 1.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant John Henry Waterfall, from the 95th foot, to be Lieutenant vice Malcolmson, who exchanges; July 31.

7th Light Dragoons—George Ernest Paget, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Viscount Royston, promoted; July 31.

8th Light Dragoons—Henry Phillips, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Palliser, promoted; July 31.

11th Light Dragoons—Lionel Beauchamp Cole, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice the Hon. J. D. Drummond, promoted; July 31.

13th Light Dragoons—James Le Mesurier, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Pearson promoted; July 31.

Royal Artillery—Major-General Henry Alexander Scott to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Dynely, deceased; June 22. Brevet-Colonel Charles Vansittart Cockburn to be Colonel, vice Gosling, retired upon full pay; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Middleton, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Cockburn; Brevet-Major Lewis William Penn to be Captain, vice Middleton; Lieutenant Oswald Carr to be second Captain, vice Penn; July 13. To be Adjutants—Second Captain John Wheler Collington, vice Woolsey, promoted; October 10, 1857. Second Captain Charles Paulett Rotton, vice Forbes, promoted; December 22, 1857. Second Captain Robert James Caithes, vice Hay, promoted; January 14, 1858. Second Captain William Carey, vice Harrison, who resigns the Adjutancy only; May 17, 1859. Second Captain James Meredith Collingwood Vibart, vice Lukin, who resigns the Adjutancy only; June 17, 1859. Second Captain Major Francis Downes, vice Le Mesurier, who resigns the Adjutancy only; January 6. Second Captain Edward Keane, vice Penn, who resigns the Adjutancy only; January 21. Second Captain Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, vice Campbell, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Second Captain Ernest Courtney Vaughan by augmentation; Second Captain Joseph Haswell, vice Byrne, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Lieutenant Henry Brackenbury, by augmentation; April 1. Second Captain James Barton, vice Close, promoted; April 17. Second Captain Frederick George Ravenhill, vice Taylor, who resigns the Adjutancy only; April 30. Second Captain Henry Plantagenet Prescott Phelips, vice Simpson, promoted; June 22. Acting Veterinary Surgeon Greatrex Naden to be Veterinary Surgeon; August 25.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel George Burgmann to be Colonel, vice Sandham, removed as a General Officer; Brevet-Major James William Gossett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Burgmann; Second Captain William Hatt Noble to be Captain, vice Gossett; Second Captain Hugh Williams, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Noble; July 6.

Military Train—Lieutenant George Faulkner Wilkinson, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Burke, who exchanges; July 31.

5th Regiment of Foot—Arthur Manley Hill, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinlay, promoted; July 31.

8th—The Christian names of Gentleman Cadet Crawley, appointed to an Ensigncy, without purchase, in the "Gazette" of the 10th July, 1860, are Thomas Gorges, and not Thomas George, as there stated.

9th—Farquhar Glendie, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Elmhirst, promoted; July 31.

12th—Charles Isham Strong, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Magee, promoted; July 31.

18th—Lieutenant Jacob Francis Bryant to be Captain, without purchase, vice Canavan, deceased; May 26.

22nd—Ensign William Farley, from the 18th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hatton, who exchanges; July 31.

23rd—Lieutenant John Tilly to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. Nathaniel Fiennes, who retires; Ensign Robert Caesar Bass to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tilly; July 31.

25th—Lieutenant Charles Edward Gore Browne, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ellis, who exchanges; July 31. The promotion of Ensign Henry James Harvey to a Lieutenancy, without purchase, to bear date 1st April, instead of 4th May, 1860, as hitherto stated.

26th—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Francis Carey to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Andrew T. Hemphill, appointed to the staff as a Brigadier General; Capt. William Thomas Betts to be Major, without purchase, vice Carey; Captain James Young, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Betts; July 31.

29th—Lieutenant Edward Gorton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Colvill, who retires; Ensign Alfred Fawcett to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Gordon; July 31.

37th—Lieutenant Charles Pressly Pender, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Evered, who exchanges; Ensign John De Rune Dick, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kirkwood, whose appointment has been cancelled; July 31.

48th—Ensign Walter Benson Hatton, from the 22nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Farley, who exchanges; July 31.

60th—Cecil Henry Paulet, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brodrick, who retires; July 31.

68th—Lieutenant Bernard H. Burke, from the Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges; July 31.

82nd—Lieutenant Henry Abigail Ellis, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges; July 31.

87th—Captain Patrick Cahill, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice John Theophilus Usher, who exchanges; July 31.

95th—Lieutenant Alexander Malcolmson, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Waterfall, who exchanges; July 31.

97th—Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable James Pierce Maxwell, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Fowler Burton, appointed to the Depot Battalion; Major Septimus Moore Hawkins to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Honourable J. P. Maxwell, who retires; Brevet-Major Archibald Richard Harene to be Major, by purchase, vice Hawkins; Lieutenant Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harene; Ensign Robert Gray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton; George Moore Pickens, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Williams, appointed to the 93d Foot; July 31.

99th Foot—Ensign Albert Lancelot Walker, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Black, promoted; February 14. Lieutenant Henry James Day to be Adjutant, vice Black, promoted; July 31.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant George Mark Leycester Egerton to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Wickham, promoted; June 8.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Charles Edward Ascough Evered, from the 37th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Pender, who exchanges; July 31.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Major George Gordon Robertson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; July 31.

BREVET.

Major General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased; July 6.

Colonel Henry Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major General, vice Sir H. D. Jones; July 6.

Colonel Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., retired full pay Royal Engineers to be Major General, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel Sandham, who stood below him in the corps at the date of his retirement; July 6.

Colonel Charles Gostling, retired full pay Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only; July 13.

Colonel Second Commandant George Evans Hunt, retired full pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, under her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858; July 31.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Browne, retired full pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Colonel, under her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858; July 31.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas D. Fosbroke, retired full pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Colonel, under her Majesty's Order in Council of 13th November, 1858; July 31.

Paymaster William Summerfield, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of the 27th January; July 1.

The Brevet Commissions of the following officers to be antedated, and the undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Charles Wright, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in succession to Major-General D. Bolton, Royal Engineers, who died on the 16th May:—

To be antedated to 17th May, 1860:
Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Ibbetson, Captain half pay 30th Foot.
Brevet-Major E. T. B. Shewen, Royal Marines.

To be antedated to 3rd June, 1860.
Brevet-Colonel F. A. Whimper, Lieutenant-Colonel half pay Unattached, Major of the Tower of London.
Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. C. G. Somerset, Captain half pay 27th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.
Brevet-Major C. E. Thornton, half pay Unattached Staff Officer of Pensioners.

To be antedated to 15th June, 1860.
Brevet-Colonel G. A. F. Sullivan, 5th Light Dragoons.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. Carey, 26th Foot.
Brevet-Major G. Lambrick, Royal Marines.

To be antedated to 19th June, 1860.
Brevet-Colonel H. E. M'Gee, 3rd West India Regiment.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Savage, 91st Foot.
Brevet-Major C. E. Astel, half pay 45th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Harvest, Major half pay Unattached, to be Colonel; June 22.

Major William Little Stewart, of a Depot Battalion, to be Lieut.-Colonel; June 22.

Captain James Baillie, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major; June 22.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Henry Sandham, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased, July 5:—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Preston, 45th Foot, to be Colonel; July 6.

Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Pigott, half-pay, 90th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; July 6.

Captain James Duncan McAndrew, 78th Foot, to be Major; July 6.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Godfrey Charles Mundy, Colonel on the Staff, and Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, which took place on the 10th July, 1860:—

Brevet-Colonel Richard French, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Unattached, to be Major-General; July 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Conyngham Kelly, C.B., 47th Regiment, to be Colonel; July 11.

Major Abraham Collis Anderson, half-pay Unattached, Fort Major at Edinburgh, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; July 11.

Captain Barclay Lawson, Royal Artillery, to be Major; July 11.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Arthur W. M. Lord Sandys, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons, on the 16th July:—

Major-General Edmund Finucane Morris, C.B., Colonel of the 37th Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General; July 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Parlby, Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 10th Light Dragoons, serving on the Staff of the Army in Ireland, with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be Major-General; July 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Rose F. Holcombe, 1st Foot, to be Colonel; July 17.

Major Charles Murray, half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel; July 17.

Captain Andrew Pellett Scrimshire Green, Royal Artillery, to be Major; July 17.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

THE POLICY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The "Times" has been requested to publish the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Ambassador of France:—

St. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

MY DEAR PERSIGNY,—Affairs appear to me to be so complicated, thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy, that I write to you in the hope that a conversation in perfect frankness with Lord Palmerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm I think he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me in the most explicit manner that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbours, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see reunited to France, provinces essentially French. But it will be objected, you wish for peace, and yet increase immoderately the military forces of France. I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 under arms, but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome some 8,000 in China, 20,000 gensdarmes, the sick and the new conscripts, and you will see what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army list has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guards. Moreover, while wishing for peace I desire also to organise the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself close at hand have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said this much, I have since Villafranca neither done nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this, use every effort to maintain the *Statu quo.* The interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible. Now then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war or playing a new part. Really people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at their head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that possession of it would increase my strength? can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France which for 30 years have devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold. I said, it in 1852, at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same, I have great conquests to make, but only in France, for her interior organisation, her moral development, and the increase of her resources have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition, and sufficient to satify it. It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villa Franca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point as on others; but in Heavens' name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies, and unjust mistrusts. Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy would obtain peace no matter how, but without foreign intervention and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I would very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and in any case, not to undertake it alone, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern Question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished not only the massacres of Christions, but the burning of our consulates, the insult of our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries, which were under our protection. I have told you all I think without disguising or omitting anything. Make use of my letter.

Believe in my sincere friendship,
NAPOLEON.

The *Times* in a leader observes, that a steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the pervious number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually under arms, but when for our own security we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnights' notice.

The "Times" trusts the writer may foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of war.

The "Post" says that we must still stick to our new motto, "Defence, not defiance." There may be contingencies in the future which no Emperor can control. The Emperor Napoleon himself alludes to them at the close of the letter when speaking of resisting public opinion in his own country.

The "Chronicle" gives the French text of the letter.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, JULY 31st.—The representatives of the Powers are to meet again to arrange certain details of the expedition to Syria.

THE MASSACRES AT DAMASCUS.

GENOA, JULY 31ST.—The "Corriere Mercantile" publishes an authentic account of the massacres at Damascus. Up to the 10th July 3,000 Christians had taken refuge in the citadel, which was occupied by the Algerians, under Abdel Kader. The town was still in the power of the murderers and incendiaries, to the number of 2,400, the greater number of whom were Druses and Bedouins. The Turkish garrison consisted of 5,000 men, inactive or hostile. The soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of the burning houses. The same account computes the number of victims at from 3,000 to 4,000, but states that this may be an exaggerated statement, as the state of terror which prevailed will not allow of its being verified.

MAIL NEWS.

MARSEILLES, JULY 31ST.—The Indian mail from Alexandria has not yet arrived.

The French mail steamer from Syria is expected to-morrow.

THE BRAZIL MAIL.

LISBON, AUGUST 1ST.—The Royal Mail Packet Company's (s s) Magdalena, with the above mails, has arrived. She brings 158 passengers, £3,600 in specie. The Magdalena will leave for Southampton this evening.

PERA, JULY 31ST.—The Lazarist Sisters of Charity and other women of Damascus have safely arrived at Beyrout, under an escort furnished by Abdel Kader.

SICILY.

The official gazette of Turin states that the loss of the Neapolitan troops at Melazzo was 580 killed, 100 wounded, and 17 prisoners. After the town was taken Garibaldi ordered 39 of the inhabitants, among whom were several gensdarmes, to be shot, for pouring boiling water on his men during the attack.

GARIBALDI.

It is affirmed that Garibaldi has refused to grant the truce asked for by the King of Naples, and that he expresses a firm intention to march upon Naples, as soon as he has taken Messina.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples to the 28th ult., state that the press was becoming violent. A journal had been started entitled *Garibaldi.*

BANQUET TO LORD CLYDE.

The members of the United Service Club paid a tribute of respect last evening to General Lord Clyde. The Duke of Cambridge presided. Covers were laid for 160. The chairman proposing the health of the guest of the evening referred to the services he had rendered to his sovereign and his country by his recent command in India. Lord Clyde who for some minutes appeared to be overcome by his feelings replied to the toast in a suitable address. The speeches are not reported.

THE LIVERPOOL ROYAL BANK.

The "Times" City Article says, one of the Directors of this Bank is expected in London to-day, and that an authoritative statement that its affairs are in every way sound, is necessarily awaited with much interest.

Dr. J. Lardner Burke has returned to Rutland-square, from Edinburgh.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday many visitors were permitted on board the Leinster, all of whom had previously obtained orders for admission, and except to persons holding such orders, none were allowed on board. Her departure from Kingstown is as yet a matter of uncertainty, but will in all probability take place during the week.

The band of the Donegal Militia performed on the Jetty yesterday evening from three until six o'clock.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Timothy Mooney, of Cross-avenue, a hackney carriage driver, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Breen, on a charge made against the prisoner by Christopher Byrne, of Codd's-lane, a messenger, of having dangerously assaulted him by striking him on the left eye, and cutting him with the butt end of a whip, at Cross-avenue, between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. In consequence of Christopher Byrne, the complainant, not having appeared to prosecute, the case was dismissed.

Jane May, late servant at No. 5, Milford View, was brought up in custody of 82 F, charged by the proprietor of the above residence with disorderly conduct, by knocking at the hall-door, and insisting on getting in after being refused admittance, she having been previously expelled by complainant for misconduct, by being drunk. The complainant not having appeared to prosecute, the case was dismissed.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—The following are at present sojourning at this hotel:—The Lady Kilmain and the Hon. the Misses Browne, Lady Bangor, Major A Nugent and the Misses Nugent, R Gordon, Esq, and Mrs Gordon, Mrs Grubb, and Miss Houghton, Mrs and Miss Taaffe, Miss Trehearne, and Master D O'Farrell, Captain Greene, R N, and Mrs Greene; Mrs W T O'Connor, D Keating, Esq; N Kelly, Esq; H White, Esq; H Simons, Esq; Captain Weber Smith, Captain Campbell, E. Toser, Esq. Departures:—The Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Viscount Marshall, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K C B, Colonel and Mrs Sidley, C Kennedy, Esq, and Mrs Kennedy; Watson Wakefield, Esq, and Mrs Wakefield; Major Taffe, Colonel Knox, Mrs Beck.

IRISH MODEL YACHT CLUB.

Entries for match to be sailed this day (Thursday), 2nd August, at half past 2 o'clock:—

Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Flags.	Stations.
SECOND CLASS.				
J. D. Keogh,	Dove,	12	Blue, with white dove,	1
Captain Byrne,	Virago,	10½	White, with blue cross,	2
THIRD CLASS.				
R. Casey,	Electric,	8	Red and yellow horizontal,	3
W. Boyd,	Flirt,	7	White,	2
J. A. Lyle,	Ida,	8½	Red, with white Maltese cross,	3
FOURTH CLASS.				
H. L. Jackson	Hookey Walker,	8	Red,	1
A. Thomas,	Torpedo,	4	Death's head and bones,	2
A. J. Bolton,	Temeraire,	5	Tricolour,	3

ALLEGED DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday, 13th July, a fine little boy, named John M'Donald, about 12 years of age, the only child of his mother, a widow, was playing in his mother's garden, after returning from school, when a dog bit him on the inside of the knee. Medical assistance was procured, and the boy (said to have been a strong, healthy child) was progressing favourably until Sunday last, when he suddenly took bad, and died about eleven o'clock the same day. On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body, at Carlow Graigue, Queen's County, where the child died, before W. Clarke, Esq., coroner, when, as it was alleged, the child's death was caused by the bite of the dog. A jury of fifteen respectable men were sworn, and a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. O'Mara, when evidence was adduced to prove that the child had been bitten by the dog, and had been delicate from that time until his death, for some days previous to which, however, he was up, and walking about. Dr. O'Mara's evidence was, that the boy's death was caused by an effusion of water on the base of the brain, with the symptoms of which and the bite of the dog he could trace no connection. The inquiry terminated about four o'clock; but the jury, after a good deal of deliberation, not being able to agree as to the cause of death, the coroner directed them to be locked up, and after about two hours they returned a verdict that deceased's death was caused by an effusion of water on the base of the brain.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held yesterday—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

There were present—Mr. Thomas Arkins, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. J. M'Cann, Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Mr. M. Gavacan, Mr. J. J. Butler, Mr. Thomas Dooley, Mr. Thomas Cosgrave.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Number of paupers remaining on Saturday, July, 1,591; admitted during the week, 80; discharged, 92; died, 2; remaining on Saturday, 28th inst., 1,577.

THE POPE'S IRISH CONTINGENT.

The bad reception given to the Irishmen who, under priestly guidance, volunteered to fight under Lamoriciere and in favour of the Pope ought to exercise some restraining influence on their countrymen who have been so fortunate as to stay at home. The accounts they have sent to their friends have been sadly out of keeping with the large expectations with which they set out from their native land, and if it should be asserted that those accounts were not authentic, or in some degree exaggerated, many of the sufferers have appeared *in propriis personis* to tell their own tale, and that in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its truth.

If ever men were duped and befooled by designing and dishonest men, certainly these are the men. Hopes have been held out to them that never could have been realised, and those who inveigled them into the snare in which they were taken knew, or ought to have known, that they were acting the part of deceivers. The religious feeling has been used for the base and shameful purpose of alluring ignorant and enthusiastic young men from their homes to scenes where they were to be rewarded by insult and cruelty. These men had always cherished the most exalted and absurd notions about his Holiness the Pope, to whom their priesthood had taught them to ascribe titles of which we speak with great restraint and moderation when we designate them as most extravagant. They are told to look on this Vicar of Jesus Christ, this Holy Lord God the Pope, as if he were all that these titles imply, and they could imagine no greater honour than to bask in his sunshine, and die in his service. To go to Rome was to be on the high road to Heaven; and if the notions that fill the imagination of the Mahometan when he fights under the Crescent are of the most absurd and delusive kind, their colouring is not very much in excess of the notions that pervaded the stalwart Irish peasant when he started off on his pilgrimage to Rome. Without referring to the political criminality of those who have enlisted these men into the Papal service—an offence which ought to be followed by prosecution—we cannot but characterise their conduct as most unworthy of men laying any claim to a character for veracity and honour.

The victims of this base deception have been treated more like dogs than men, their food has been of a kind utterly unsuited to their wants, and this has been given so parsimoniously and at such intervals that they have been nearly half starved. Their reception in the Holy City has been that due to criminals rather than to warm-hearted volunteers who were full of honest, though, as they now find, misguided enthusiasm. Whether they ever were favoured with a sight of the poor infirm old man of whom they were to be the props, is more than we have yet learned, but they have it appears seen more of the ecclesiastics of humbler rank than was calculated to strengthen their faith in priestly infallibility. These generous-hearted men saw in Rome too much of selfishness and sensuality to exalt their confidence in the cause for which they went to fight, and we doubt not that though they could not understand the tongue of the Romans they could see too much of their condition to give any very exalted ideas of the Papal rule.

Let us hope, however, that in this case good may come out of evil, and that the visit of these warm-hearted Irishmen to Rome may give to their ideas of Papal Government that correction which they needed. There have been many very devoted Roman Catholics who have gone to Rome with the highest expectations but have there made discoveries by which their notions have been entirely changed. Luther himself was one of this number, and he saw so much of the worldly spirit of the priests as completely to disgust him, and alienate him from the Church in whose infallibility he had before the most perfect faith.

It may be that the persons who induced the Irish peasantry to go to the centre of Romanism will find—perhaps they have already found—that they could not have taken a step more prejudicial to the cause they intended to serve. These visitors to the Eternal City will tell the truth to their countrymen when they return, and greatly astonish the natives by the strange tales they have to relate. Those who have returned will, it may be hoped, prevent others from being victimised like themselves, and also do more damage to the cause of Papal misrule than could have been effected by a troop of Protestant missionaries. If the Papal Volunteers could have been kept anywhere on the Continent it would have been well for the Papal cause, which cannot but sustain irreparable damage from the news from Rome now being circulated by veracious witnesses, for the guidance of those who might, but for this bitter experience, have rushed into the same snare.—*Morning Advertiser.*

GARIBALDI AND THE LADIES OF PALERMO.—The *Giornale Officiale de Sicilia*, of the 17th, publishes the text of the proclamation addressed by General Garibaldi "al bello e gentile sesso di Palermo." The following is an extract of the document:—"In confidence I present myself to you, noble ladies of Palermo, to confess an act of weakness. I, an old soldier of two worlds, I shed tears, and am distressed in mind. I weep not at the sight of the misery and misfortunes to which this unhappy city has been condemned; not with indignation at the sight of the butchery and of the bodies mutilated by the bombardment, but at the sight of victims and orphans exposed to die of hunger. At the Orphan Asylum 80 per cent. of the inmates perish for want of nourishment—and yet a very little would suffice to feed these beings created in the image of God. But here I stop—I leave the rest to be understood by your generous hearts already palpitating with pity at the sight of these misfortunes."

DUBLIN AND BELFAST JUNCTION RAILWAY.—Traffic return for the week ended 29th July.—Passengers and mails, £937 8s. 1d.; corresponding week last year, £1,396 1s. 10d; merchandise, live stock, &c., £[illegible]; corresponding week last year, £[illegible].

LITERATURE.

ADRIFT; OR, THE FORTUNES OF CONNOR BLAKE. By Biddulph Warner. London: James Blackwood.

We have derived much pleasure from the perusal of this work, which is from the pen of a fellow-countryman, and one who promises to maintain the character which his former publications have already gained for him. In "The Fortunes of Connor Blake" great London furnishes strange shady pictures of life. The gold fields, which are graphically described, supply materials for tales of excitement and adventure, whilst stories of our own land, and characters for which our countrymen have served for models, give gaiety and lightness to a work which might otherwise be somewhat tragic.

As a specimen of Mr. Warner's style we extract the following passage:—

"It was a terrible crisis in the destiny of those two lives. The daughter, whose heart was full of love for her father, playing so listlessly with her lapdog. The father, broken and crushed like a reed, groaning under the window on the wet gravel of the little garden.

"And so it is through life—ay, so it is. How often do we lie dreaming, and castle-building, and longing to be loved, whilst some true heart is yearning towards us! How often do we leave gratitude, and duty, and old remembrances, and the happiness which will not be separated from them, for a few bright thoughts, or a few fair words—a vow—a love token—a passing fancy!

"'Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor?'

asked Hamlet of his royal mother, when it was all too late to retrace her steps. 'Could you leave France, and father, and honour behind you, for that Englishman's vows?' asked Berthe's bleeding heart, many a weary day, many a sleepless night, when it was too late—too late!

"Too late! Alas, how hard that it should be so! How treacherous is fate, how quick-winged is happiness, how greedy is despair!

"Cry out, Pere Jacques! groan louder, as you lie broken-hearted and lost outside!

"Will you not see the open shutter, Berthe? Can you not hear the muttered oaths of your betrayer's servant?

"Too late—too late!

"For James has taken up the senseless man in his arms, and has carried him into the road."

THE SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. By R. Johnson, Teacher of Swords' Endowed School. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.—Any book which is calculated to save time and expense to the student, as mastering any particular branch of education, should be hailed with a hearty welcome. The work under notice is of such a character, as any one may discover who purchases it. An arithmetic which claims public favor should have some peculiar qualities to render it worthy of the patronage of those who admire Irish talent. Here is a work by a first-rate Irish schoolmaster, who has been enabled, from long experience, to present a text-book, on an indispensable branch of education, which will enable a person of ordinary capacity to acquire, in a comparatively brief period, a practical knowledge of a science so essential to success in life. Who is better fitted to write a suitable text-book on any subject than the individual who has successfully taught for years the branch of literature or science on which he treats. This School Arithmetic is, to use the words of the preface, "divested of all unnecessary technicalities; the rules have been formed with a view to simplification; useless theories have been avoided, and concise rules used instead." The examples (2,400 in number) given have not only been selected on the progressive principle, suitable to the proficiency of the learner, but will be found peculiarly adapted to exercise the judgment and ensure a perfect knowledge of the subject. The book is divided into *five* chapters. Mental Arithmetic occupies a large portion of the work: on this important department there are no less than five hundred and fifty exercises, arranged under twenty appropriate rules. There are many persons very expert and clever at arithmetical problems who make but an indifferent hand at teaching it. To such, and particularly to the inexperienced teacher, "the fifty hints on the improved method of teaching" the science will prove most acceptable. We extract two of these "hints" as an example of the soundness of the advice given: "The very common error of permitting a few intelligent children to answer for a whole class must be carefully guarded against, by allowing sufficient time to enable even the most backward to have the answer prepared. Make every child work each example himself, and always give the least intelligent the most assistance and encouragement." Those who wish to possess an Arithmetic containing numerous, new, and well-selected examples, at a very moderate price, should procure Mr. Johnston's work, which we heartily recommend to teachers, male and female, as well as to private students and heads of families.—COMMUNICATED.

WRONGS OF THE RED INDIANS.

A few months ago, as many of our readers will, doubtless, remember, it was announced that an Indian woman had arrived in this country to make known to the Queen in person the wrongs and oppressions her tribe was suffering at the hands of the white man in British America. This lady is of pure Indian blood, and of the Ojibbeway tribe, but is married to a white man. Besides her own native name, she owns to that of Catherine Sutton. She is an educated and truly Christian woman. Having been delegated by the Council of her nation to represent their wrongs to their "Great Mother," Queen Victoria, she left her husband and family, and set forth alone, with little knowledge of the cost and difficulty of the enterprise. In due time she found herself in New York, without a friend, and with very scanty resources. At the same hotel a family were making their temporary sojourn, one member of which, a child a few years old, made the acquaintance of the "poor Indian," attracted to her as belonging to one of those oppressed races whom the infant had been taught to regard with interest and compassion. This child introduced the embassadress to her parents, who made themselves acquainted with her case, procured her friends and introductions, and speeded her on her way to this country. On her arrival, after some unavoidable delays, she obtained an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who took her case fully into consideration, and, with great kindness, procured her a private audience with her Majesty—thus aiding her to the full discharge of her mission. In this way has this humble yet dignified representative of an ancient race been permitted to lay the grievances of her people before the august lady who reigns over this country and its dependencies, and who is enthroned in the hearts of her subjects, both here and in the colonies.

The Indians residing in Canada hold their land by "tribal," not by individual, tenure. They are virtually *minors* in the eye of the law, and their affairs are managed for them by an office called "the Indian Department." If the chiefs can be induced to sell the inheritance of the tribe, its individual members have no choice but to abandon their homes and retreat farther into the wilderness. Many of the Indians are civilised and Christian, and settled on fertile lands on the shores of Lake Huron, where they have expended the labour of many years in erecting buildings and bringing their farms into cultivation. Such is the case with this lady and others of her tribe. The Indian Department superseded the chiefs of this tribe by appointing others, and these new chiefs, with some of the people, were gained over by presents, and induced to surrender their reserved lands; yet with the understanding that they would be allowed to repurchase their own holdings. This agreement has been faithlessly broken. The lands were put up to auction; the Indians pleaded with those who might have become purchasers not to bid against them, and thus succeeded in buying in their own lots; but here again stepped in the "Indian Department," and refused their money, stating that "these lots could not be sold to Indians." English, Scotch, Irish, or French—refugees from every country in the world, or fugitive slaves from the United States—may purchase and enjoy these lands; but the native Indian, the aboriginal owner of the soil, to whom it was given by the Great Spirit, may not buy or own a foot of land on the broad continent that once belonged exclusively to his ancestors!

The visit is well timed. On the very eve of the departure of the Prince of Wales for Canada, attended by the Colonial Secretary, she has had the opportunity of pleading with that Minister and with the Queen, not only on the general disabilities which press so heavily on the poor Indian, but on particular and recent instances of cruel wrong and oppression, which clearly point out the need of change in the law. We believe it is the anxious desire of his grace to inquire into the facts on the spot, and, as far as possible, to redress the wrongs complained of. He may have little direct power, but he will have great influence, and to bring the facts to light will be half the remedy. We have every confidence that public opinion in that great and powerful colony, when properly informed and enlightened, will demand the redress of such grievances as we have now shortly described.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MEMOIR OF A VICTIM OF DAMASCUS.—Mr. Graham had been but a comparatively short time in Damascus, when his career was dreadfully terminated. He was a licentiate of the Belfast Presbytery, and was ordained and set apart for the mission field on the 8th July, 1857, just three years before his murder by the Druses. The General Assembly was sitting when he was ordained; and, amongst those who joined in the act of ordination, were the Moderator and clerk and other members of Assembly, who were joined by the Rev. Messrs. Pillatte and Lantaret, the deputation from the Waldensian Church; the Rev. Doctor Classon, the deputation from the Free Church of Scotland; the Rev. Doctor Burns, the deputation from the Presbyterian Church in Canada; the Rev. William Campbell, of Natal, South Africa; and the Rev. Mr. Graham, the Assembly's Missionary at Bonn. A career thus notably begun was watched with unusual interest, and from the day of his arrival at Damascus, Mr. Graham's earnestness and diligence have been remarkable. His knowledge of Eastern languages gave him a power of addressing congregations in Arabic, and, had he been spared, it is unquestionable that his labours would have more than fulfilled the hopes he excited. He was unmarried, but an aged parent lives to mourn the loss of one who cannot be replaced. In this case the British Government have a right to demand, not only that exemplary punishment shall be inflicted on the assassins and the troops by whose complicity the deed was perpetrated, but to require from the Porte ample compensation, so far as compensation can be reckoned in money, to be paid to the survivors of all who, like Mr. Graham, were murdered whilst relying on the troops for a protection that was not given.

A GENEROUS ADVOCATE.—Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., was specially retained, and came over from London for the defence of John Holden, his fee being 100 guineas. Before leaving Omagh, the learned gentleman chivalrously handed to the prisoner's wife a £50 note, being nearly one-half of his not over-liberal retainer.

VISITATION OF THE CLERGY OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE.

On Tuesday the annual visitation of the clergy of the united diocese was held by the Lord Bishop, in Holywood Church. The sacred edifice was crowded in every part, a large number of the laity being present besides the clergy. The bishop entered the church at eleven o'clock, attended by his chaplains, Revs. T. Knox, H. Murphy, and J. Gibbs; the Vicar-General of the diocese, C. G. Knox, Esq., LL.D.; the Registrar of the diocese, H. Higginson, Esq., M.A.; the Deputy-Registrar, J. Higginson, Esq.; the diocesan architect, W. Fullerton, Esq.; and other officials. The prayers and lessons were read by the Vicar of Holywood, Rev. J. C. Flood. The Psalms of the day were chanted, and the *Te Deum* and other portions of the service were also sung with excellent effect by the choir of the church. The anthem was "O thou that tellest good tidings," and "Lift up your hearts" (from the "Messiah"), the solo parts being sung by Mr. Talbot, Vicar-Choral of Armagh Cathedral.

At the conclusion of the service, the bishop, who was seated within the chancel, proceeded to deliver his charge.

His Lordship, after a few prefatory remarks, in which he referred to the great advantage of reviewing on such occasions as that on which they were assembled their ministerial work, and the results which had attended it, said it would appear remarkable if at that, the first visitation after the great movement which had been felt over so many parts of the province, he omitted all allusion to the religious awakening known as the "Revival." He felt how inadequately he could, in the course of a single charge, treat with the fulness it required a subject so important, even were he to omit some other topics to which he was anxious to allude; yet he could not permit the opportunity to pass without recording the testimony of a large majority of his clergy, confirmed, as it was, by his own experience. But, whilst doing so, he would desire to exhibit brotherly love and Christian courtesy to the small minority of his clergy who had viewed the movement under a different aspect, and whose conscientious convictions, though he did not participate in them, should ever receive at his hands the utmost deference and respect. He would confine his remarks to the influence of the revival and the fruits it produced in their own Church; for it was not his province to allude to any other religious denomination, either as to the views they had taken of the subject itself, or as to the mode in which they had conducted it. He could, in all sincerity, and in all Christian kindness, pray God to prosper the work in their hands also; but their special duty was with themselves, and not with others. The course which he had adopted when the great religious movement first manifested itself was, he doubted not, in the recollection of all of them; but it might not be altogether unprofitable to take a brief survey of it. After the conference which he held of those among his clergy who were engaged in the work, he convened a general meeting which was attended by over one hundred clergymen from different parts of the diocese, and, as the result of their deliberations, it was deemed advisable that he should take such steps as appeared to him best calculated to procure the statements of eye-witnesses—ministers of the Word—as to the character of that remarkable movement and the fruits it was producing, so as to enable them, with God's blessing, to form a right judgment of it. Accordingly, he issued a list of queries to every clergyman in his diocese after they had had some experience of it. Out of the 106 replies which had been received, 74 bore most gratifying testimony of the spiritual blessings which had attended the gracious work, marred though it had been, in many cases, by an intermixture of human frailty. The churches were filled, the number of communicants unprecedentedly increased, open air service and cottage lectures well attended, the careless and indifferent aroused, many drunkards reformed, the impure made pure, and, above all, the family altar reared in many an humble dwelling where no voice of prayer or praise was ever heard before. Such was the character of the evidence borne by so many of his reverend brethren; and it was confirmed by the annual confirmation in Belfast, where formerly the average number was 200 to 250 young persons, but the number last year was 705, many of whom should, from their age, have been confirmed before. Out of that number 650 voluntarily came forward to partake of the Holy Communion—a satisfactory proof of the sincerity and depth of the religious feeling which influenced them. During an episcopate now extended over 11 years, he had never witnessed the same striking solemnity of manner as that which characterised his late confirmations. It was thought by some, and indeed foretold by others, that the good results of the revival were only the temporary excitement which usually attended religious movements, especially one so novel and so widely extended, and that they would pass away before a year had elapsed from its first appearance. He was anxious to know how far that assertion was borne out by the facts of the case, and he added to his usual rural dean queries one to be answered by every incumbent, requesting his opinion as to the permanence of the fruits, if any, which remained after the lapse of a year, and how far his first impressions were borne out by subsequent events. Of the original 106 replies to the queries he had issued when the movement first appeared, he had selected seventy-one whose opinions were most favourable in regard to it, and on analysing the replies sent from them to the query which he put through the rural deans, he found the result to be as follows:—Fifty-one stated that there was a very great improvement in Sunday congregations, as well as in the number attending the Lord's table, and most of them said there was an improvement among the people, not only in seriousness of manner, and greater apparent desire for religious direction, but that they were also more moral; thirteen said that there was improvement in some one or more of these circumstances, but their approval of the religious movement was in some measure limited, the limitation arising in a very great degree from the fact that, so far as they could judge, all those affected had not kept by their professions; five stated that there was no apparent change, all things continuing the same as before; and two, not having had any experience in consequence of being lately appointed to the parishes, had not answered the queries. In these same seventy-one congregations, the average morning congregations of 1860 exceeded those of 1859 by 3,103, the average evening congregations of 1860 exceeded those of 1859 by 3,171, and the average monthly communicants of 1860 exceeded those of 1859 by 1,239. It might be satisfactory to them to know the result of the replies given by the other incumbents of the diocese not included among the seventy-one. Fourteen stated their commendation of the revival from the effects produced among their own people, as well as on the public at large; nine, their approval of the movement from its good effects; fourteen said there was no change in any respect; seven had not sent in any replies; twenty-seven could not say that the movement had reached their people at all; and nine had, in terms more or less strong, expressed their disapproval of the whole movement. From the whole diocese the replies were as follows:—Eighty-seven had expressed their approval, nine had expressed their disapproval, nineteen could see no change, seven had given no replies, and twenty-nine expressed no opinion, as the revival movement had not entered their parishes. These statements of facts, supplied by those whose opportunity for observing and fidelity in recording them no one could doubt, must surely carry conviction with them, and the conclusion which any unbiassed mind must come to was, that the work in which so many of them had been engaged was, indeed, God's work, though, as in the parable, there were some who received the word with joy, but, having no root, for a while believed, and in times of temptation fell away. He would pass on to another subject which would be interesting to every member of their Apostolic Church, and which would furnish a satisfactory refutation of the statement of those without its pale who represented it as a mere state system, unblessed by God. The progress of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, for the last half century, had been so marked, and was so gratifying, that he thought it would not be uninteresting to lay before them some statistics on the subject. They had been prepared by the excellent Treasurer of the Connor Widow Fund Society from public documents which he (the lord Bishop) had placed in his hands for the purpose, and he would now state the result. In the year 1806 there were in Ireland 912 incumbents and 592 curates, being 1,441 clergymen of the Established Church; in the year 1824 there were 1,412 incumbents and 565 curates, making 1,097 clergymen of their church, an increase over 1806—a period of eighteen years—of 536 clergymen. In 1860 there were 1,548 incumbents and 708 curates, making 2,256 clergymen of their Church in Ireland, an increase over 1824—in a period of 36 years—of 279 clergymen, and over 1806 an increase of 815 clergymen, being at the rate of 63 per cent. in 54 years. Could there be any statement more gratifying or more satisfactory as a proof of the progress of the Irish branch of the United Church, and of the hold it had taken on the affections of the people? The increase in the united diocese was even more gratifying. In 1806 there were in the united diocese only 100 clergymen of the Established Church; in 1824 there were 150; and in 1860 there were 220; so that, whilst in the whole of Ireland, the increase was at the rate of 63 per cent. in 54 years, Down and Connor and Dromore, considered separately, showed an increase in the same period of 120 per cent. He did not propose on that occasion to enter into statistics of the revenue of the Established Church in Ireland, though very erroneous opinions were entertained on the subject. He would merely state that, if the whole revenue of the church in Ireland were divided into equal shares among the clergy, the amount coming to each would be under £140 a year. With regard to the increase of churches, a few figures might be given. In 1806 there were only 1,029 churches in Ireland; in 1824 there were 1,192; whilst in 1860 the number of churches and of licensed places of worship supplied with church requisites by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was 1,575. But as there are many licensed places of worship and even some churches which were not supplied with church requisites by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, they might fairly take the number at 1,600, being an increase of 55 per cent. in 54 years. In the diocese of Down and Connor, and Dromore, there were only 99 churches in 1809, and in 1824 there were but 5 additional, whilst, at the beginning of the year 1860, the number of churches and licensed places of worship which received church requisites from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and had Divine service regularly celebrated in them every Lord's Day, was 150, besides very many places that had stated services in them every week, being an increase of churches since 1824 at the rate of 48 per cent.; whilst, in the same period, over all Ireland, the increase was only 36 per cent., that being itself a very large increase. The increase of glebe-houses had not been so large, but he rejoiced to say an Act of Parliament was now only awaiting the Royal assent, by which the clergy would be enabled to borrow money from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on reasonable terms, to build, enlarge, or improve their houses. The statement he had placed before them was a subject for devout thankfulness to God, and they should pray for a still more abundant blessing on their Church. But as [illegible] God worked by human agency, it was necessary that they should employ every legitimate means to bring the Church's work more prominently forward, and to attach the laity to it in more active co-operation. He knew of no way better calculated to interest the laity in the work than by a uniting of the lay element. Restore to the laity their ancient condition, let them feel and exercise their influence as an integral part of the Church; give them an interest in their councils, and a place and a vote in their convocations, and he felt satisfied they would have in time most valuable fellow-labourers in all their deliberations for the better maintenance and extension of the public worship of Almighty God, and most generous contributors to every religious and Christian project. Such was the mind of the Church in its early days, when its decrees ran in the name of the Apostles and elders and brethren. Such should be their practice in their time now. If the United Church of England and Ireland had a representative convocation, properly organised and legitimately constituted, competent to deal with all matters, temporal as well as ecclesiastical, it would greatly tend to strengthen her position, to bring all into a closer fellowship, to quiet, if not remove, differences, to suppress rash innovations from within and allay excitement from without. For, could it be possible to suppose that the prayerful deliberations of such an assembly, met together in the fear of God, would not be attended with good results? He did not think that the restoration of the Irish convocation on its original basis was much to be desired, for in it the laity had no place. To return to such a state of things would be more likely to kindle than to allay differences, and unsuited to secure the confidence of the Church at large. He would rather seek its reconstruction on a wider a safer, and a more ancient basis—the incorporation of the laity—for their very strength depended on assigning to the laity their right position. Let the laity chosen from among the communicants of the Church, equally with the bishops and clergy form a house of one united convocation. In the absence of a valuable auxiliary, he thought a Diocesan Synod, with this lay element, would tend much to supply the want. The subject he brought under their consideration at one of the morning conferences during the meetings held at Belfast last October. It was most properly introduced by an excellent address on the advantages of law agency in connexion with the Established Church, by the respected Mayor of Belfast, and received the full concurrence of all the clergy and laity then present. To carry the project into practice he would require the active co-operation. Its effect would, in a great measure, depend on an extensive and well-adjusted plan of parochial associations, which, in time, would be most valuable agencies for the efficient working of the parochial system. Should this proposal meet the approval of the clergy of the united diocese, as he was sure it would be acceptable to the laity, arrangements could be made in families for selecting a lay representative to be associated at stated times with the bishop and clergy of the diocese, to consider all matters calculated to advance the interests of true religion, for the mutual edification of the brethren, and to provoke each other unto love and good works. Such a synod would be felt sure to secure the co-operation of the laity in all their works, and promote the spiritual welfare of the diocese at large. He knew of no better time for its inauguration than during the annual meetings of the various societies, which, under the auspices of the Board of Missions, he purposed holding this year at the end of October. His lordship referred with expressions of satisfaction to the increased contributions from the diocese to the mission funds, and to the Additional Curates' Fund Society, the income of which had increased from £164 in 1840 to £679 19s. 2d. in 1860—an increase principally owing under God to its amiable secretary. The Lord Bishop concluded by urging the paramount importance of preaching the Gospel of Jesus, and of imitating the Saviour in all their conduct.

After the delivery of the charge the roll of the clergy was called, and the usual business of the visitation was proceeded with, and occupied several hours. The reports of the rural deans, and the replies of the clergy to the several queries addressed to them, appeared to indicate a highly satisfactory state of things throughout the diocese.

In the evening, the clergy were entertained at dinner by the bishop, with his lordship's accustomed and most generous hospitality, in a spacious and beautifully decorated marquee, which had been erected for the purpose in the pleasure-grounds of the Palace.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of this body was held yesterday, in pursuance of a requisition to consider and do all necessary acts upon, or in relation to, a petition to Parliament in favour of the Galway subsidy—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.

The following members were present:—Aldermen Curran, Martin, Campbell, J P; Kinahan, J P; Atkinson, Darcy, D L; Lambert, J P; Moylan, J P; Roe, D L, J P; Markey, J P; Reynolds, J P. Councillors O'Brien (Robert), Wharton, Dunne, J P; Cordnor, Durdin, J P; Tagart, M'Cann, Scally, Keating, Ryan, Sweetman, Kelly (Richard), J P; Vereker, Chambers, Jameson, Whelan, Lalor, Redmond, Watson, J P; Joseph, Tracey, Martin, Casson, J P; M'Birnie, J P; Gavacan, Burke, M'Swiney, Draper, Meehan, Bonsall, Acheson, M'Vey, O'Neill, Pilkington.

The meeting was advertised for two o'clock, but it was half-past two before the Lord Mayor arrived.

His Lordship said he had to apologise for having detained the meeting after the appointed hour; but his absence was unavoidable, having had in his court an unusually large number of summonses, and an especially heavy case which he wished to hear out. He believed, however, he was early enough for the proceedings, as the gentleman entrusted with the resolutions had not yet arrived, but he presumed he would be there in a few minutes.

The Assistant Town Clerk, in the absence of Mr. Farquhar, then read the minutes of the last meeting, and the notice calling the present one, when

Alderman John Reynolds said there were several resolutions to be proposed, and that the first was entrusted to Alderman Kinahan.

Alderman Kinahan said he regretted that he was totally unprepared to speak upon the present subject, and he regretted that the more as it was one which required to be entered fully into besides it was one in which they all felt strongly. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, say that they could have no confidence in the Government of the country, if one Government was determined to undo what a former one did. (Hear, hear.) He really could not believe that the Government would oppose the grant now after having, as he understood, partly made it for the year.

His Lordship said the contract did not commence until the month of June, but that since then three mails had been despatched under it.

Alderman Kinahan, in continuation, said the first resolution which had been put into his hands was as follows:—

"That the commercial prosperity of Ireland having been retarded, and the lives of her people sacrificed on a large scale, for want of a direct passage, postal, and commercial communication between this country and the great Continent of America, in order to remedy those crying evils the late Government granted a postal subsidy of £78,000 per annum for the carriage of the mails between Galway and certain parts of North America. For that act of wise liberality they are entitled to the thanks of every well-wisher of Ireland."

In reading that resolution for the first time, it struck him that it was so plain and so self-evident that no man who was in anywise interested in the country, could dissent from a single word contained in it. (Hear, hear.) They were all aware how many and how great misfortunes befell vessels leaving Liverpool, and arriving at that port from America. The losses of life thereby were increasing every year, and had been more numerous within the last three or four years than ever before. He would strongly urge upon his friends to use every exertion to have this resolution put before Parliament, and in such a manner as to prevent any future interference with the subsidy. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Atkinson said he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Although not a shareholder, as an Irishman he felt great interest in the welfare of the company, and in the welfare of every other enterprise which tended to benefit the country. (Hear, hear.) He considered that every man who was a well-wisher to Ireland should come forward and give his countenance and support to the project. Upon these grounds he was much pleased in having the opportunity to second the resolution.

His Lordship then put the first resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Councillor Jameson then came forward and said that, as one of those who had been induced to subscribe and become a shareholder in the Galway line of steam-packets, and to which a subsidy had been granted last year by a previous Government, he felt pleasure in being requested to move the second resolution, which was as follows:—

"That we have learned with feelings of pleasure that her Majesty's present Government has declared its determination to move the vote for the confirmation of the subsidy in the House of Commons, and for which it is entitled to our best thanks."

He (Mr. Jamieson) was sure that unless the subsidy was pressed upon the present Government, and obtained its sanction, it would be universally lost, such was the opposition raised against it in certain quarters; and the consequence would be that the large sums which had been subscribed throughout the country would be completely thrown away. (Hear, hear.) It was true, indeed, that there had been extravagance and mismanagement connected with the affairs of the company, but, notwithstanding the losses thereby sustained, and the injurious impression thereby made upon the public mind, he had no doubt, now that a new management had been resolved upon, that if the subsidy were granted the project would overcome all the difficulties with which it might be beset. (Hear, hear.)

Councillor M'Swiney here rose to second the resolution, but was informed by Alderman Reynolds that Alderman Campbell was the gentleman selected to do so.

Alderman Campbell having seconded the resolution,

Councillor M'Swiney said he had not been aware of the arrangement, but that he would have most willingly seconded the resolution if no other person was proposed to do so. He then entered at some length into a vindication of the business qualities of the Irish people; quoted the authority of the *Times* as to the good management of Irish banks, railways, and other projects, and inferred that if the Galway line was under Irish management it would be successful like the others.

His Lordship then put the resolution to the meeting, which was also carried without dissent.

Alderman Darcy, D.L., J.P., proposed the next resolution, as follows:—

"That having learned with alarm and deep indignation, that from a feeling of jealousy towards Ireland, and of personal selfishness, the most insidious efforts have been, and continue to be made, to induce Parliament to cancel this contract, upon the faith of which upwards of 1,800 Irishmen have subscribed for about 20,000 shares in the capital stock of the Company, and it being now ascertained that the question of the subsidy will come on for confirmation in the House of Commons in a few days, we earnestly and respectfully call upon every Irish representative who feels anxious to maintain this great national undertaking, to attend in the House of Commons forthwith, and, by his vote and influence, to maintain the subsidy in all its integrity."

Alderman Darcy, in continuation, said he felt little [illegible] to the effect of this resolution. He could not doubt [illegible] any member of Parliament in Ireland imagine tha[t] [illegible] his politics, or his creed might [be], whatever his par[ty] [illegible] an active and anxious part in [illegible], would refuse to take [illegible]. He believed there was [illegible] join with them [on] this question. (Hear, hear.) [illegible] no Irishman who would not hear[tily] [illegible] (Hear, hear.) in securing and preserving the subsidy.

Alderman John Reynolds said he was to have the honour of moving the above resolution, but when he saw Alderman Darcy enter the room, he was determined that he should move it, because it would have more weight coming from him. He had another reason for requesting Alderman Darcy to move the resolution, and that was, that he (Alderman Reynolds) had spoken in favour of the subsidy on several occasions, while Alderman Darcy had not. Being of opinion that it was necessary to rally all the power of the country to support this national subsidy, he used all his influence to bring men of all sects and shades of political feeling together to support this undertaking. On reading the proceedings of the great meeting which had been held on Tuesday, he felt pride as an Irishman that everything at it had passed off harmoniously, and that there was not even the shadow of difference of opinion as to the object for which they had assembled. (Hear, hear.) Every man, from the peer to the merchant, had put his shoulder to the wheel, and had evinced his determination to rescue the undertaking from the dangers which surrounded it. (Hear, hear.) But why should they not be unanimous upon this matter? They had not assembled on Tuesday, nor was the meeting of the Council that day summoned to give its support to some banking or railway project, or a mere money project, but they had met to lay the foundation of a great national project which was to give a spring to the industry and prosperity of this country to which it had been as yet a stranger. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Reynolds then referred to the liberality of the Treasury in connection with the enterprise, and commented severely upon the obstacles which had been thrown in the way by the Messrs. Hill, of the Post Office. He said he did not believe that any blame in this respect was to be attached to the Duke of Argyll or Mr. Laing, but merely to the Messrs. Hill, who, he believed, would strangle the project if they could. He was bound to say that during the two journeys which he made to London, and during his intercourse with the members of the Government, including Mr. Laing and Mr. Cardwell, he received the utmost courtesy at their hands—(hear, hear)—and if he were to take their treatment of the deputation as an index of the mind of Lord Palmerston, he believed that the Government was not hostile to the project, but, on the contrary, that they would aid it in every way in their power. But it was said that the subsidy was in danger. (Hear, hear.) To-be-sure it was; they were now at an advanced part of the session, and when the members were fairly tired out with their Parliamentary labours, some of them were gone off to shoot grouse, or to relax themselves in some other way, and it would be found a most difficult thing to put pressure upon gentlemen in regard to voting on a question which they considered a minor one, but which, in reality, was a major one to this country because it would seriously effect its prosperity. He firmly believed that if this project were carried out, Galway, instead of being a bare and naked port used only for ships to run into for safety in a storm, Government would be compelled to adopt it as a port for the use of the entire kingdom. (Hear, hear.) Why, look at Holyhead; notwithstanding that two millions of money had been expended upon it already, for the express purpose of making it a Translatlantic harbour, it was nothing. It had bad anchorage; it afforded no shelter, and never would be what it was intended to be. But, when the gravely contemplated the position of Galway upon the map of the world, had they not a right to expect that it would in time become, not merely a great British, but a great European port? What was the fact, as regarded the time with which this port might now be reached? In seventeen hours, the mail bag made up in London can be placed on board the steamer in Galway. The journey from Paris to London was made in eight hours, and when the mail was accelerated between Holyhead and Kingstown, so as to reduce that journey to between three and four hours, the mail from Paris and other Continental cities would be carried to Galway in little more than 20 hours. Alderman Reynolds, having then dwelt at some length upon the advantages which the Irish emigrants would derive from the Galway line, referred to the absence of the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway from the meeting on Tuesday, and condemned the apathy with which they treated the project. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

Alderman Lambert said he wished to make one observation in confirmation of the statement of Alderman Reynolds, in regard to the hostility of the Post-Office to the Galway line. It was represented by the manager of the line to the Post-Office authorities that it would be a great advantage if the United States mails could be made up so as to go by the vessel on the 21st, the same day as they were despatching the other mails; but, instead of obtaining this accommodation, which under the circumstances of not having those new ships ready might have been granted, they received a very curt letter from the Post Office, stating that the Postmaster had directed them to be forwarded on the 23rd., thus compelling the company to run two boats within one week over the same route. As regarded the building of the four new steamships, for which the directors had been blamed by some parties, he considered that they had acted properly. They were bound to offer, as speedily as possible, the greatest facility for carrying out the contract; and, as suitable ships were not to be bought, they had no other alternative than to get proper ones built, without doing so the whole matter would at once have fallen through. The directors, too, in incurring this expense, did naturally suppose that they would be supported by the public in taking shares. (Hear, hear.) In that respect the Irish had done their duty, and if others had acted similarly, the great losses sustained by the company, and the difficulties which beset it, would probably not have occurred. Under all the circumstances, so far as the building of the ships was concerned, he thought that the directors deserved the thanks of the shareholders, and of the public at large.

His Lordship then put the resolution, which was carried without opposition.

Alderman Roe next came forward. He said the 4th resolution had been entrusted to him, which was as follows:—

"That Galway being the nearest European port to the great maritime towns of North America, it becomes a question of importance to the whole civilized world that a postal telegraphic passenger and commercial communication should be permanently established there."

He said he had to congratulate the public not only upon the unanimity which prevailed at the great meeting on Tuesday on this subject, but on the unanimity which prevailed in the Council upon it, where unanimity did not always exist. (Hear, hear.) He was but a small shareholder in the company, and therefore could not be accused of much selfishness in advocating its interest; but, looking at the question as an Irish one, and as one which was to have an effect upon the civilised world, he could not but be persuaded of its great importance. If they had a doubt as to the importance of establishing steam communication between the extreme west of Europe and America, that doubt should be removed when they considered that the Cunard Company had made it a rule to touch at Queenstown since the establishment of the Galway line. He regretted that Alderman Reynolds found it necessary to animadvert upon the author or projector of the penny postage, which, next to the establishment of railways, he regarded as one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon mankind. The authorship of that project was enough to cover a multitude of sins, and he regretted that the gentleman alluded to, should have been in any way instrumental in frustrating this Irish enterprise. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lambert seconded the resolution.

Alderman Martin, J.P., proposed, and Councillor Joseph, seconded the following resolution:—

"That we now appeal to the various Corporations and Boards of Town Commissioners in Ireland, to assemble forthwith, and to petition the House of Commons to maintain inviolate the Galway postal subsidy, and to call upon their respective representatives, on pain of forfeiture of their confidence, to attend in the House of Commons forthwith, and by their vote and influence to maintain the Galway postal subsidy in all its integrity."

The resolution was put and carried without opposition.

Mr. M'Birney proposed, and the Hon. Mr. Vereker seconded, the sixth resolution, to the effect that the petition now read be adopted, that the city seal be affixed thereto, and that it be presented at the bar of the House of Commons by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and a deputation of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Vereker having congratulated the Council upon the unanimity which prevailed upon the question, said that it but reflected the feeling which generally existed out of doors. (Hear, hear.) He also believed that this feeling was not confined to Ireland. In his opinion they had underrated the estimate which the keen and far-seeing merchants of England and Scotland set upon this enterprise. He believed that these men, as well as themselves, were ready to support it; but all new projects were sure to meet with a certain amount of opposition which time only could cure. Formerly they had a tax on bread, but that was now removed, and no one but a lunatic would think of reimposing it; so, in the course of time, the necessity of making Galway a Transatlantic Packet Station would be universally recognised, and men would then wonder how it was that that necessity had not been seen from the beginning. A national port on the West of Ireland would also be of the greatest importance in time of war, to afford facility and safety to our navy. It was only necessary to impress these facts with moderation, and they would soon be recognised, not only by the good sense of the people of Ireland, but by that of the great Anglo-Saxon race at large. (Hear, hear.)

His Lordship, before putting the resolution, remarked that his going to London to present the petition officially at the bar of the House of Commons would be attended with considerable expense, and that it would, perhaps, answer equally well to have it presented by some one of the members.

Alderman Reynolds thought it would be better that his lordship should go to London, but it was not necessary that the officers of the Corporation should accompany him.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Alderman Reynolds intimated that it was not likely the question would come before the House until Thursday week.

Alderman Mackey then proposed, and Councillor Pilkington seconded, that a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and other members of the Council, should wait on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and request him to exercise his influence with the Government in favour of the Galway postal subsidy.—Carried.

Several members having expressed their intention of accompanying his lordship to present the petition in the House of Commons, the meeting separated.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

This body held its usual weekly meeting yesterday, in their rooms, William-street. The only business of public importance transacted was to make arrangements for the quarterly meeting of the Society, and also for the annual collection.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

DONEGAL—LIFFORD, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Chief Justice Monahan entered the Crown Court to day at ten o'clock, when the criminal business was proceeded with.

FELONIOUSLY ENTERING A DWELLINGHOUSE.

Patrick John and Neal M'Geehan were indicted for feloniously entering the house of Daniel Scanlan, who lives near Glenties, on the 22nd June, 1859, assaulting said Scanlan, and administering to him an unlawful oath.

Messrs. Major, Q.C., Johnston, Henderson, and Meehan prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Carson, assisted by Mr. Wilson, Raphoe, defended the prisoner.

Daniel Scanlan deposed that he was bailiff to Major Hamilton, and that on the night of 21st June, 1859, an armed party came into his house and fired a shot; witness was in bed; arose and tried to prevent them entering his room by using a pitchfork; eventually they succeeded in carrying him outside the house, and blindfolded him with a handkerchief; they then asked him to give up the ejectments; witness said he had not got them; they then put a book of some kind into his hand, and swore him to resign the bailiffship; witness said he would throw it up, and kissed the book; one of them then put a double-barrelled pistol into his hand, and swore the contents of it would be put into him if he would fail to keep his promise; they then went away; took off the bandage, and saw three men going away; had served notices of ejectments on the M'Gheehans; did not know any of the parties; knew the prisoners well, and had often spoken to them; swore informations about a year after the occurrence, but reported it to the police at the time.

Bridget Scanlan, sister of the previous witness, and James M'Glinn, gave corroborative testimony.

Condy McGheehan deposed that about a year ago he was met in Glenties by Hugh M'Geehan, who requested him to go to Scanlan's house, and ask him not to serve the notices.

Teague Heron deposed that Neal M'Geehan came to his father's house, two or three days after the attack on Scanlan's house; he had a wound in his hand, which, he said, he got there from a pitchfork. He said he had a sledge and a razor with him, and that if the tip of Scanlan's tongue was cut off, he would not go to the sessions.

James Heron, father of last witness, corroborated his testimony.

On his cross-examination it appeared that for upwards of a year witness' sister believed she was visited by a spirit which used to eat and sleep with her, and that the witness and his sister had fed it on butter and potatoes.

The case for the Crown closed after a few more witnesses being examined, whose evidence was of no importance.

Mr. Carson had addressed the jury for a few moments, when the foreman of the jury said their minds were made up.

Verdict—Not guilty.

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

Edward Shiels, Thomas M'Ateer, Michael M'Elroy, Michael M'Elwaine, Michael M'Swine, and Daniel M'Swine, for riot, and assaulting Michael M'Garvey, at Ballyheron, on 5th May, 1129.

Mr. Martin, solicitor, said this transaction arose out of the building of a wall, at the instance of the Earl of Leitrim, in the parish of Clondevaddog, whereby the public were debarred from free access to the sea.

The case had just been determined in an other form in the adjoining court, and he therefore proposed, if the prisoners pleaded guilty, to let them stand out on giving security to appear when called on for sentence.

Mr. M'Cay, on behalf of the prisoners, acceded to this course, and they gave their personal recognisances to appear when called on.

William M'Auley, Patrick Boyle, William Curran, Darby Carraghan, and Brian M'Dade were indicted for feloniously entering the house of Michael Haverty, of Lesset, on 27th April last, and beating the said Haverty; also for stealing a quantity of money his property.

Mr. Dowse, advised by Mr. M. Colgan, defended the prisoner.

Margaret Haverty was examined, and deposed that on the night of the 26th, or morning of the 27th April, last, a party entered her husband's house, and beat her and a married daughter; witness was sitting up crying about some of her children, who were about to emigrate to America; her husband was severely beaten by the party; identifies M'Auley as being of the party.

Margaret Haverty, jun., identified M'Auley and Darby Carraghan as being of the party. On her cross-examination she said she did not identify either of them on the night of the transaction, though she was perfectly well acquainted with them.

Nancy Gallagher, married daughter of the prosecutor, identified all the prisoners as being of the party at her father's house; her father, mother, and sisters were beaten; M'Auley lit a candle and Curran held the door.

Cross-examined—The men were not disguised; the reason I did not inform for ten weeks was because my husband, who is a National schoolmaster, told me for my life and soul to say nothing about the matter or he might give up the school.

Michael Haverty was examined, and deposed that on the night charged himself and his family were assaulted by the party who visited the house, who carried off £9 10s. in money, some papers of money value, and other articles; cannot identify any of the prisoners as being of the party.

John Haverty, son of former witness, failed to identify any of the prisoners, and called witnesses.

Margaret M'Cann, sister of William M'Auley, one of the prisoners, swore that he slept at her house on the night mentioned.

William M'Auley, father of the prisoners, swore the prisoner slept with him on the night the outrage was committed.

Edward M'Cann, son-in-law of preceding witness, gave similar testimony.

Mary Doherty deposed she heard one of Haverty's daughters say that it was one Daniel Gallogly who lighted and held the candle on the night of the outrage.

Cornelius Curran deposed that he is father of William Curran; lives only a few feet from the Havertys; his house was first attacked by the party; his window was knocked in, but neither the prisoner nor any of the family left the house, nor ever said anything about the matter.

John Curran, aged 12 years, deposed that the prisoner, William Curran, is his brother, and slept with him on the night of the attack; the prisoner did not leave the bed.

Curran's mother stated that she showed the broken window to the sergeant of police next day.

Peggy Gallogly and Edward Gallogly, proved an *alibi* for Darby Carraghan.

Several witnesses gave similar evidence for Brian M'Dade and Patrick Boyle.

The prisoners received a good character.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court ordered them to be discharged, on giving bail in £50 each to keep the peace towards Haverty.

The court rose at half-past seven.

RECORD COURT—MONDAY, JULY 30.

After disposing of a few appeals, Baron Hughes proceeded to hear the case of

The Queen v. M'Elroy and Shiels.

This was a case sent from the Court of Queen's Bench for trial before a jury, for the purpose of determining whether the Earl of Leitrim had a right to erect a wall on the road leading from the village of Rosnakill to the sea, to the detriment of certain tenants. The defendants are bailiffs of Lord Leitrim, and indictments had been preferred against them for resisting the destruction of the said wall, when assaults were committed. True bills were found against the bailiffs, but the case was subsequently removed by *certiorari* to the Queen's Bench, from whence it was returned for trial.

Counsel for the indictment—Messrs. Brooke, Q.C.; Hamilton, and Carson. Solicitors—Messrs. Sprowle and Martin.

Counsel for Lord Leitrim—Messrs. Norman Q.C.; Dowse, and M'Gusty. Agent—Mr. John Farris, Dublin.

The jury found that the road was a public highway.

The Earl of Leitrim's counsel have taken exception to the finding.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re T. Lockhart.

In this case Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., addressed the court on behalf of the assignees, and said he would ask his lordship to adjourn the final examination of the bankrupt *sine die*, and to refuse protection.

Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., on behalf of the bankrupt, submitted that, though the court might not approve of the conduct of the bankrupt, the justice of the case would be met by passing the final examination, and letting the assignees enter an objection to the certificate.

Judge Lynch then proceeded to deliver judgment. He said that the case had occupied a good deal of the time of the court, but certainly not more than it deserved. It was a case of vast importance to the mercantile world, and a case in which the court was bound to remember the interests of the mercantile community, and the protection to which it was entitled. He regretted that the investigation could not tend much to the benefit of the creditors, for whom there were very little assets to go against the enormous liabilities of the bankrupt. The court had a public duty to discharge towards the mercantile world, which looked for protection against fraudulent traders coming into the court, and, as a matter of course passing through it. As he was now dealing with the case, he would first take the schedule containing the representations made by the bankrupt himself; and, on referring to these representations, they seemed to well warrant the few pertinent observations made by Mr. Levy in reference to it. There was in the schedule a statement of the affairs of the bankrupt on the 2nd June, 1858, from which it appeared that he then owed debts amounting to £3,770, and he would be almost justified in stating that there was not a fraction of assets to meet them. There were put down as good, bad, and doubtful debts, £361, and goods in hands to the amount of £1,000. There was no such thing, for the goods spoken of were merely the implements by which the bankrupt carried on his trade, and he was utterly without capital applicable to start his trade with. Accordingly, the state of his affairs in June, 1858, was, that he owed a sum of £3,770, three-fourths of which consisted of accommodation transactions, showing a trade bolstered up, and forced on, through means of accommodation bills, with scarcely a fraction of assets. No doubt, it was stated that the bankrupt had large transactions afterwards; but, would any man be justified in entering into large and extensive transactions, commencing, in that way? Mr. Kernan had asked if that court would prevent speculation? It would not do so. Trade generally had speculation connected with it; and an honest trader might be brought down in the mercantile world, and compelled to become bankrupt. It was for the benefit of trade [illegible] legitimate speculation should be encouraged, but [illegible] legitimate speculation was not gambling, nor risking your [illegible] speculation having none of your own to peril. In [illegible] neighbour's money, [the] bankrupt was obliged to resort to [illegible] the present case, the [illegible] to take him out of the state of [illegible] accommodation transactions [in] 1858, and, subsequently, he [illegible] insolvency he was in, in June, [illegible] dation transactions to [illegible] commenced a course of [illegible] and enable him to [illegible] him on in the mercantile world, [illegible] modation bills, as [illegible] before mercantile people with accommodations. If the [illegible] if they were legitimate trading transactions in June, 185[illegible] case came before the court on this state of things the gre[illegible], as disclosed by the schedule; it would call for [illegible] condemnation by the court on a trader who had so conducted himself. The bankrupt entered into a large [illegible] contract in October, 1859, speculating on a fall in the price of cattle, when the opposite conclusion might have been more naturally drawn. Was it honest dealing to go into the commercial world and raise money on such speculations—how was it effected? By accommodation transactions with his father, the representation or pretence being that they were bills for value, and not accommodation bills set up to carry on a false and fictitious trade. Upon the patent facts set out in the schedule the court would not be doing justice to the mercantile world if it did not state that no such schedule should pass there without the strongest condemnation. Unfortunately, accommodation bills were used in trade, but it was generally known that a man would lose credit if it were understood he dealt in them; yet, the bankrupt represented they were bills for value, and on the faith of that misrepresentation he got large credit. In April last he had given a statement of his circumstances, and if that were an account of the month's liabilities only as he said, why make a statement of all his assets? If all the assets were at one side, why should not all the liabilities be on the other side of the account? Any man could understand the document in that way. The bankrupt did not pledge his oath that he told Mr. Hardy, of the National Bank, that these were only a month's liabilities. Irrespective of Mr. Hardy's evidence the document showed it was intended to be a statement of the bankrupt's circumstances, otherwise why should Mr. Hardy say that if the accounts were true, the bankrupt at that time in a solvent condition? That observation would not apply to the month's account, but to the statement intended to show that the bankrupt was completely solvent then. If that required to be confirmed, the second statement made in the month of May strongly supported it, and both showed that the statement was wilfully and deliberately made, for the purpose of procuring a loan. Poor men were convicted for taking small sums of money from their neighbours, but to take money out of another's pocket by force was a lesser crime than for a man to go into the mercantile world and put into his pocket money belonging to others, which he knew he never could repay. A man who represents that he has large transactions for value in the way of business, and thus obtains from the mercantile world credit to which he was not entitled, was guilty of a greater offence than stealing money from his neighbour, for such conduct was calculated to destroy all confidence in trade, and to do great mischief to a mercantile community. Mr. Hardy was made the instrument by which Mr. Megaw was also misled as to the bankrupt's solvency. He had referred Mr. Megaw to Mr. Hardy, and thus the former was induced to place confidence in the bankrupt, still, though his name had been spoken of in connection with the failure of the Messrs. Rogerson. There was then a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation made by the bankrupt in order to obtain credit when he was in an insolvent condition, and knew that he could not pay his debts. That could not be called honest trading. By the bankruptcy code the fact of a man being engaged in gambling prevented him passing or obtaining his certificate, but it was worse than gambling for a man to go into the mercantile world and raise money at other people's risk, he having nothing to lose himself, which he could not expect to be able to pay. On the ground of recklessness, profligate and dishonest trading, and on the ground of wilful misrepresentation he (Judge Lynch) was now prepared to deal with the case. Mr. Kernan said there was only one case in which the court had refused to pass the final examination. That was a case where there was an absolute forgery committed in the eye of the law, where fictitious names were put on bills. He, however, refused to pass the final examination. In the present case he felt he would not be justified in holding the position of judge of that court if he gave a certificate to the bankrupt, as he did not think on looking, at his past transactions, that he was entitled to a certificate for his future dealings. He regretted to have to adopt that course, as it would please him better if he could deal leniently with the case, but public duty compelled him to adjourn the bankrupt's examination sine die.

Mr. J. Perry, as agent for the bankrupt, asked protection for him for six months.

His Lordship declined to accede to the request.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Peter Neil, a boy about twelve years old, and a pauper inmate of the Auxiliary Workhouse at Kilmainham, was charged by Mr. Healy, schoolmaster of the union, with attempting, on the 26th July, to set fire to the wooden buildings there, by kindling some straw in the immediate neighbourhood of them. Complainant stated that he believed the prisoner set fire to the straw deliberately, and for the purpose of destroying the houses.—He was sent for trial at the City Sessions.

Mary Dunn was brought up in custody of Police-constable 119 A, charged with having in her possession a pewter pint measure, the property of Mr. Wade, grocer, of Charlemont-street. She was arrested by the constable in Meath-street, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, for being drunk, and, the pint being found in her possession, she failed to account for it.—It was identified by the owner, and she was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Catherine Ryland, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 42 A, charged with having in her possession in Marrowbone-lane, early on yesterday morning, 7 hens for which she could not satisfactorily account. Five of the hens were found in a basket and two in the pockets of the prisoner. The magistrate remarked that the constable deserved great credit, and that he would be recommended to the commissioners for his vigilance and activity. The property not having been yet identified the prisoner was remanded until Friday.

John Maher was brought up in custody of Police-constables 172 B and 188 B, charged, in the first instance, with being drunk and disorderly, and, secondly, with assaulting the constables while in the execution of their duty.—He was fined five shillings for the first offence, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the assault.

Susan Woods was charged by Police-constables 27 B and 49 B with assaulting them in the execution of their duty. The prisoner, it appeared, was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets. She was fined 5s for being drunk, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the other offence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named Patrick Connor, was brought up in custody charged with the robbery of a wooden vessel belonging to Teresa Carpenter, of Amiens-street. It appeared that the article was at the door of the prosecutrix' house, when the prisoner made away with it.—The case was remanded.

Essey Byrne was brought before the magistrate, charged with attempting to choke herself in prison. It appears the unfortunate woman had been committed to jail for causing a disturbance to a private family in Marlborough-street, and while confined there she endeavoured to strangle herself.

She was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.—

Richard Lynam was brought up in custody on a charge of brutally assaulting an old man named Thomas Hayden. The prisoner was guilty of the most violent and unmanly conduct, having kicked and beaten the prosecutor. He was sent for trial before the Recorder, who sits this day.

Eliza O'Brien was charged with picking the pocket of a Mrs. Carroll, of Arran-street, and stealing therefrom a number of gold rings. The prosecutor missed the property, but was unable to say by whom they had been taken. The police, however, having having obtained information on the subject, immediately proceeded to the pawn-office of Mr. Boyle, in Phœnix-street, where the prisoner was found pawning one of the rings.—Remanded.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

FROM LE FOLLET.

The unseasonable character of the weather has almost entirely prevented the adoption of those light and elegant toilettes prepared in anticipation of warm days and sunny skies. Hence the fashion (which we hoped was but for a day) of large silk paletots, or burnous with sleeves, is still almost universally followed, and we can scarcely wonder, under the circumstances, that appearance is less studied than comfort. We cannot, however, help regretting that the pretty muslin mantles, embroidered with so much skill and taste, or those of Chantilly, so rich and elegant, with the grenadine shawls, so light and harmonious in colour, that all these charming and graceful novelties should be doomed to remain in their boxes, and to give place to the winterly-looking garments already named, or shawls of black cachemire, embroidered in silk or jet, and trimmed with lace.

For the same reason, silks, poplins, poil dechevre, and fancy materials in wool and silk, have taken the place of lighter tissues.

A novelty in silk, which, however, we do not much admire, is to make down each side of the breadth a light pattern, or several rows of stripes, differing in width and contrasting in colour with the ground, which is either grey or drab. These breadths sewed stripe to stripe, divide the skirt into six or more equal parts, which has, of course, a stiff appearance.

No doubt, in imitation of this style, each breadth of a silk dress is sometimes embroidered along the salvage in large scallops, with silk of a different colour on each breadth, trimmed down with a narrow frill, scalloped at the edge.

Amongst the different ways of placing the flounces, those which have prevailed are the number of narrow ones edged, reaching to the waist, or one deep flounce very full, reaching to the knee, and surmounted with three, five, or even seven exceedingly narrow ones; or seven or eleven very narrow flounces, edged, and reaching to the knee, over which is worn a casaque the same as the dress, and trimmed with a flounce and heading, or three flounces with ruches of the same on the edge. Nothing can be more distingué than this style of dress.

The wide bouillonnes of the same material as the dress generally replace the plisses a la vieille arranged in the same manner, but now considered passé.

The Zouave jacket is still in favour for home dress. It is more frequently braided with silk than gold, and worn with a full chemisette.

The square muslin shawls are generally trimmed round the lower point with a wide flounce of embroidered muslin, whilst the upper point, which is turned over to reach only to the waist, is simply scalloped and embroidered in a small wreath. A few plaits at the shoulders prevent their rising to the throat, and give them more elegance. In the same style shawls of the same material as the dress are made, either barege, grenadine, or printed muslins; a wide frill on the lower point, and the upper simply scalloped.

For the benefit of those of our fair readers who may be expecting soon to take their place at the Hymeneal altar, we will describe an elegant and becoming wedding dress, worn by the Princess of Polignac. The wealthy and elegant bride had on a rich dress of moire, quite plain in the skirt, but with a long train. High body, buttoned in front with fine pearls. An English lace collar, fastened at the throat by a diamond brooch. The bouquet of orange blossom fastened at the waist. The coiffure was a diadem of white lilac and roses. The hair fastened behind under a rich comb of diamonds. An immense veil of English lace thrown over the head, and falling nearly to the bottom of the dress, completed this distingué toilette.

The newest styles for grenadines, gaze de Sutyrna, or Chambery, printed muslins, or mousseline de soie, are either Pompadour bouquets or wreaths, or large checks on a plain white or spotted ground. Plain skirts are worn to these dresses, but a wide flounce with a ruche, or even three ruches edged with lace, is much more elegant and distingué, and with a low body and lace pelerine forms a charming toilette. These may also be trimmed with seven narrow flounces, edged with plain silk, giving a consistence to the flounces, and helping to keep them smooth.

Pointed bodies are scarcely [illegible]. Sashes or bands are now universally worn. [illegible] with light materials, the band with rich [illegible] is almost exclusively worn with silk or moire dresses.

Large open sleeves are still the favourites; they are made very wide, [illegible] square, and often open all the length of the arm. When an epaulette is worn, it should be trimmed, [illegible] to the bottom of the sleeve, to match the flounces or trimming on the skirt.

Under-sleeves are worn fuller than ever, and are made with one large puff, with insertion or ruches up the [illegible]; or several [illegible] over the other, ending in a deep fall of lace.

Bonnets are still made with the fronts projecting forward at the top, but not in a point. The curtains are not so wide as they were, but put on in large hollow plaits. For dress toilettes straw, black or white crinoline are worn, but for more dressy bonnets rice straw and crape are the most fashionable. This year there are some charming colours in crape, amongst which China blue, groseille des Alpes, peach blossom, rose Solferino, are the shades chiefly in vogue. The rage for gold trimming is beginning to pass, and the most distingué bonnets are ornamented with feathers or flowers.

Rice straws are nearly always made with soft crape crowns covered with lace, and a mixture of lace and flowers on the front.

Leghorns are less fancifully trimmed, having merely a plume of feathers or a bouquet of flowers at the side. Inside the bonnet has always much trimming, and a bandeau. The coloured ruches and coronets of flowers which were worn at the commencement of the season, have been given up and replaced by sides of blonde or tulle illusion, with a bandeau of flowers or foliage. The strings are worn very long and wide.

Some ladies have adopted a novel style of placing the plume on the outside of their bonnets—it is fastened nearly at the top of the front, and taken straight across, falling upon the curtain, but although quite new, it can scarcely be considered graceful.

Hats just now demand a good deal of attention. The Amazon is, perhaps, the most becoming shape. We will describe two or three.

The first is of black straw, spotted with straw-colour, bordered with black velvet, and has a long coque feather, also dotted with straw spots, and fastened in front underneath a rosette of black velvet. A guipure veil is worn with it which shades the face and neck.

The second, the same shape as the former, is of rice straw, bordered with corn-flower-blue velvet, ornamented with pheasant's feathers, fastened in front under a bouquet of blue and white feathers, from which hangs a sort of pendant—a long scarf or lappet of black lace.

The head-dresses for summer wear have less pretension about them than those of the winter. Without gold, without precious stones, and generally in tufts or bouquets carelessly placed, instead of the large wreaths formerly in vogue. Caprice and apparent negligence seem to be the type of the present coiffure. They place a little bouquet in front, another amongst the hair flowers and bows intermingled at the back. This kind of head-dress is very easily made.

JACK SHEPPARD IN AUSTRALIA.—On Sunday, the 1st of April last, a prisoner, named J. R. Miller, under committal on two or three charges of burglary, made his escape from the Melbourne Jail. The following account of his escape, re-arrest, and subsequent escape, certainly proves him a worthy pupil of the Jack Sheppard school. On the Sunday in question a number of prisoners, among whom was Miller, were turned into the airing yard at the jail. Seeing a waterproof coat lying there, he put it on over his prison dress, and then made his arrangements for escape. Luckily for him, he found several bed boards lying about, which had been brought down to be scrubbed; one of these he placed perpendicularly against the wall, and then another resting on that and the water closet, and by that means succeeded in scaling the wall and landing safely on the other side, eluding the vigilance of the sentry. On Thursday he found means to get on board the steamer Omeo, bound for Adelaide, as a stow-away. After the vessel had been out about a day from Melbourne a man was discovered on board who had not paid his passage money, and on the arrival of the Omeo at Port Adelaide he gave the name of John Williams, and was brought before the police court, and fined five pounds, or one month's imprisonment. Not having the former, he was condemned to put up with the latter. On the arrival of the Omeo at Melbourne, Detective Daniel White proceeded on board, as was his custom, and, taking up an Adelaide paper, came upon the paragraph of the stow-away, John Williams, having been sent to jail. This excited his suspicion, and he ran over a list of prisoners in his mind until the name of Miller came uppermost. He then consulted Capt. M'Lean and the steward as to the description of the man, and the answer that he got from each being so confirmatory, he imparted the information thus received to his superiors at the detective office. A telegram was forwarded to the authorities at Adelaide, forwarding a full description, which tallied exactly with that of the escaped prisoner Miller. But Miller, alias Williams, who had escaped from the custody of Mr. Wintle in Melbourne, was not going to quietly succumb to the jail authorities at Adelaide. On the first opportunity he succeeded in making his escape, but was captured and brought back. This time he was ironed, but again he made his escape, and he was captured and again lodged in durance vile, heavily ironed. One day he was taken into the Governor's garden to work with his irons on, and a guard set over him. The sentry left his prisoner for a minute or two to go into a house to get a hat; when he came back he found his prisoner gone, and the irons he had worn in the place where he had been working. The irons had been literally sawn through. In the meanwhile, detective Hennikier had been despatched from Melbourne to bring back the prisoner, but on his arrival at Adelaide he found that the bird had flown, so that the baffled detective had to return solus. Miller has not since been heard of, having succeeded in getting clear off.—*Melbourne Herald*.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway have received intimation that her Majesty will travel by night train upon their line of railway on her journey to Scotland, on the 6th August.

Mr. Day, a law student of Ogdensburg, United States, and Mr. Derby, of Russell, were in the woods on a hunting excursion near Russell, and, becoming separated, Mr. Day shot Mr. Derby through the heart, killing him instantly, mistaking him for a deer.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, [illegible] Light, and [illegible] Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Vulcanized Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon [illegible], Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of a preparation that never discolours, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

—Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d.; a single Tooth, [illegible] [illegible]. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

12, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, [illegible] perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine for [illegible] constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the greatest confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children. They cannot do harm.

BIRTHS.

Bolton—July 31, at 41, Richmond-street South, the wife of R. W. Bolton, of a son.

Fishbourne—July 28, at Kingstown, Charlotte, the wife of William Fishbourne, Esq., of a daughter.

Fox—July 30, at Ballinacargy, county of Westmeath, the wife of Jemmett G. Fox, Esq., late 78th Regiment, of a son.

Jones—July 31, at Moneyglass House, Toomebridge, county of Antrim, the wife of Thomas Morris Hamilton Jones, Esq., of a son and heir.

Kendrick—July 27, at Armagh, the wife of Mr. W. G. Kendrick, Teacher of the Diocesan Model School of that city, of a daughter.

Morran—July 30, at the residence of her father, 10, Lower [illegible]-street, the wife of the Rev. Thomas W. Morran, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, of a daughter.

Wigham—July 31, at 11, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, the wife of John R. Wigham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cargill and Coulter—July 31, at St. Peter's Parish Church, Thomas Cargill, Civil Engineer, A.B., T.C.D., second son of the late Rev. Richard Cargill, LL.B., Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and Incumbent of St. John's, Liverpool, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Coulter, Esq., of this city.

Carshore and Bristow—May 26, at St. John's Church, Jhelum, by the Rev. Killbee Stuart, M.A., the Rev. J. J. Carshore, D.D., Trinity College Dublin, Chaplain of Umritsur, to Ellen, third daughter of the late J. C. Bristow, Esq., of Squarmore Hill, [illegible], Westmoreland.

Little and Thackwell—July 26, at Aghada, near Cloyne, by the Rev. W. T. Townsend, the Rev. T. Polling Little, Incumbent of [illegible] hall, and Pauntley, Gloucestershire, second son of the late John Little, Esq., of Pitchcombe House, in that county, to Anne Esther Maria, second daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B.

Wright and Cameron—July 26, at Tramore Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dalton, Joseph Wright, Esq., Merchant, Kilkenny, to Jane, eldest daughter of Angus Cameron, of Bairray, Inverness-shire.

DEATHS.

Cald—July 31, Helena, daughter of Francis Cald, Esq., [illegible] House, aged two years.

Hatfield—July 30, at Penfold-terrace, Blackrock, after a long illness, Sophia, the beloved wife of Surgeon Hatfield, of Charlemont-street.

Harcourt—July 28, at 28, Portland-place, London, after a long illness, the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of York, son of the late Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, aged 72.

Hinde—At Newgrove House, county of Longford, Mary, the beloved daughter of John Hinde, Esq., J.P.

Innes—July 21, at Upper [illegible], Dundrum, Isabella, relict of the late Robert Long Innes, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Cumming, Esq., Kingston, Canada West.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 1.—ARRIVED—Ocean, [illegible] oats; Rathlin, Odessa, oats; Foyle (s), London, goods; [illegible] Liverpool, goods; Mary, Chester, bricks; Sea Nymph (s), [illegible] head, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; [illegible] port, oak bark.

SAILED—Abeo, Malta; [illegible] Liverpool, salt cake; [illegible] Greenown, sleepers; [illegible] [illegible], Maryport, [illegible] Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; [illegible] Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; [illegible] (s), Liverpool, goods; Wave, Newry, [illegible]; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 2.
11-26 Morning. 11-46 Evening.

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